

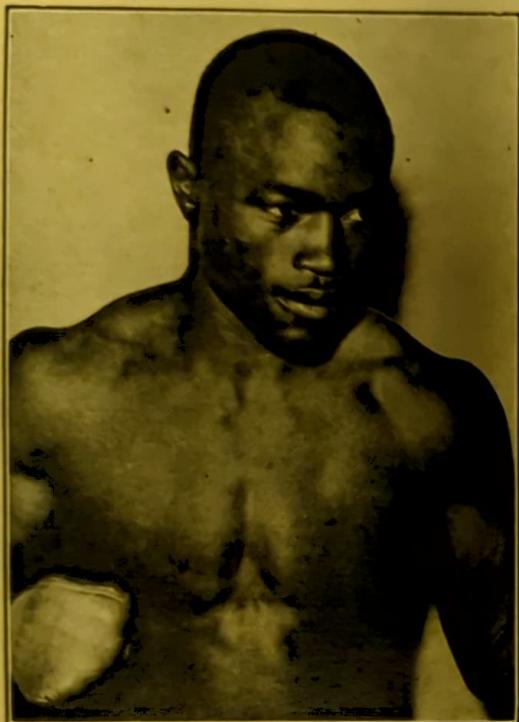
YOUR

ST. LOUIS

AND

MINE

# Prominent People in All Fields Say Hyde Park Beer is Their Favorite Brew



**ALLEN MATTHEWS**, the Black Bomber of St. Louis, says: "Everyone likes a winner, that's why I like Hyde Park Beer. Fighters have to go through a long period of training to become champions. Likewise beer has to have a long training period, only when it's beer they call it ageing. And that's why Hyde Park Beer is a champion . . . because it's aged 3 full months!"

AND NO WONDER . . . FOR HYDE PARK IS THE TRUE LAGER BEER. MADE THE OLD-TIME WAY, AND AGED 3 FULL MONTHS.

Just try Hyde Park yourself. See if you don't agree that it has a most delightfully refreshing flavor! Enjoy the zestful, true-lager goodness that has made Hyde Park the favorite for more than 60 years—the mellow richness that comes only through 3 full months of careful LAGERING in the cool, clean cellars of the Hyde Park Breweries. Always ask for Hyde Park and you are sure to get the fine true lager beer thousands praise.

AND HERE IS THE WAY  
MANY OTHER POPULAR  
ST. LOUISANS SPEAK OF

## HYDE PARK TRUE LAGER BEER

**Aurelia Slemmons**, Popular Socialite. "When I get around in the social whirl, I certainly find a lot of my friends enjoying Hyde Park Beer. It's really no wonder . . . because Hyde Park is still made that good old-time way, and aged 3 full months!"

**Eugene Robinson**, "Man About Town". "I started drinking Hyde Park way back in 1915. I ought to know what real beer tastes like. And I DO know—that's why I stick to Hyde Park, because Hyde Park sticks to the old-time way of making beer RIGHT—and ageing it 3 full months."

**J. Frank McConico and Andrew Brower**, Enthusiastic Golfers. "Hyde Park for the 19th hole. That's when you appreciate that true lager flavor. When you have driven that ball around for 18 holes—whether it's labor day or any other day—there is nothing quite so satisfying as the mellow zestful genuine lager flavor of good old Hyde Park."

**Dr. S. F. Phillips**, Prominent Dentist. "Now I understand why Hyde Park is refreshing—it's made the old-time way—always aged 3 full months. After a strenuous day, working on my patients, I find good old Hyde Park Beer most refreshing—and, of course, I understand why. I know Hyde Park is made the old-time way, and always aged 3 full months."

**W. P. Drake**, Sportsman and Old-Time Baseball Star. "I'm sure glad Hyde Park stuck to its old-time flavor. I vote for the folks that find out the right way to do something, and then stick to it! You sure are doing us beer-lovers a favor by sticking with the good old Hyde Park way of brewing beer!"

**Win. Dismukes**, Manager of the St. Louis Stars. "My team and I like to stick to good old Hyde Park Beer because Hyde Park sticks to the old-time way of making beer RIGHT and ageing it 3 full months."



# HYDE PARK TRUE LAGER Beer

SELDOM EQUALLED . . . NEVER EXCELLED

# YOUR LOVE

for your family, and your interest in their welfare causes you to realize the need for carrying ample insurance on each person in the event of sickness, accident or death.

Surely, when you increase your insurance you will take it in the old

## RELIABLE

because of the Company's wonderful reputation for square and courteous treatment of its policy-holders and for its promptness and fairness in the payment of claims. Do not delay, but provide additional protection for your loved ones today in

## THE RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

HOME OFFICE, 3639 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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The RELIABLE has \$164.06 assets for each \$100 of liabilities. The assets of 29 other companies average only \$107.63 for each \$100 of liabilities.

*For Safety's Sake  
Insure in "THE RELIABLE"*

## Foreword...

"YOUR ST. LOUIS AND MINE" is but an introduction to a distinctive and colorful urban group. It is not an attempt to present a problem nor offer propaganda except as it might do so of its own force.

Here is "YOUR ST. LOUIS AND MINE" by sample, past and present. There is no moral intended. In it are personages and events and pictures, but they are not conclusive nor exclusive—they are merely choices.

Be reminded, St. Louis has height because it has depth; it has faults because it has faculties, and is, and always has been, a city of generous living humans.

And for the sake of some distant and unsuspecting perusers, this book is focused on that portion of the city's population that wears the label of "Negro" or "Colored." The other eight-ninths St. Louisans are slighted only because of this circumstance by chance. This is no paradox—their St. Louis is ours—it has been thus since the founding. Withal, this is "YOUR ST. LOUIS AND MINE."

# "Your St. Louis and Mine"

### These Aided the Editor

The compiling of the material and pictures in this book was the task of several months. The editor wishes to acknowledge aid and encouragement from the following persons:

Mrs. Nellie Agee  
Mrs. C. K. Robinson  
Miss Empress Davidson  
Miss Edwina Wright  
Mr. Lucien Garrett  
Mrs. Ernest L. Harris  
Mrs. Sallie Cathrell  
Mr. William O. McMahon  
Mrs. Carrie Wilkinson  
Mrs. E. F. Kenswil  
Mrs. J. H. Purnell  
Mrs. Zenobia Shoulders Johnson  
Mr. Frank C. Roberson  
Mr. E. A. McKinney  
Miss Sara C. Young  
Mrs. N. B. Young  
Mr. William H. Young  
"Sigma Gamma Rho"

A special acknowledgment to "J. M. C." whose early material aid enabled the project to be completed.

Individual Photographic Work  
by the  
YOUNG'S STUDIO  
11 N. Jefferson Ave.

N. B. YOUNG, Editor and Publisher  
4016 Enright Avenue  
St. Louis, Missouri

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### St. Louis Figures

Population (City)	821,960
(Colored)	93,580
Greater St. Louis	1,260,000
(Colored)	125,000

High Schools (Colored)	2,580
Vocational	530
Special	467
Elementary	14,634
Total Public Schools	18,211

Churches	207
Ministers	174

Physicians	102
Dentists	35
Lawyers	36

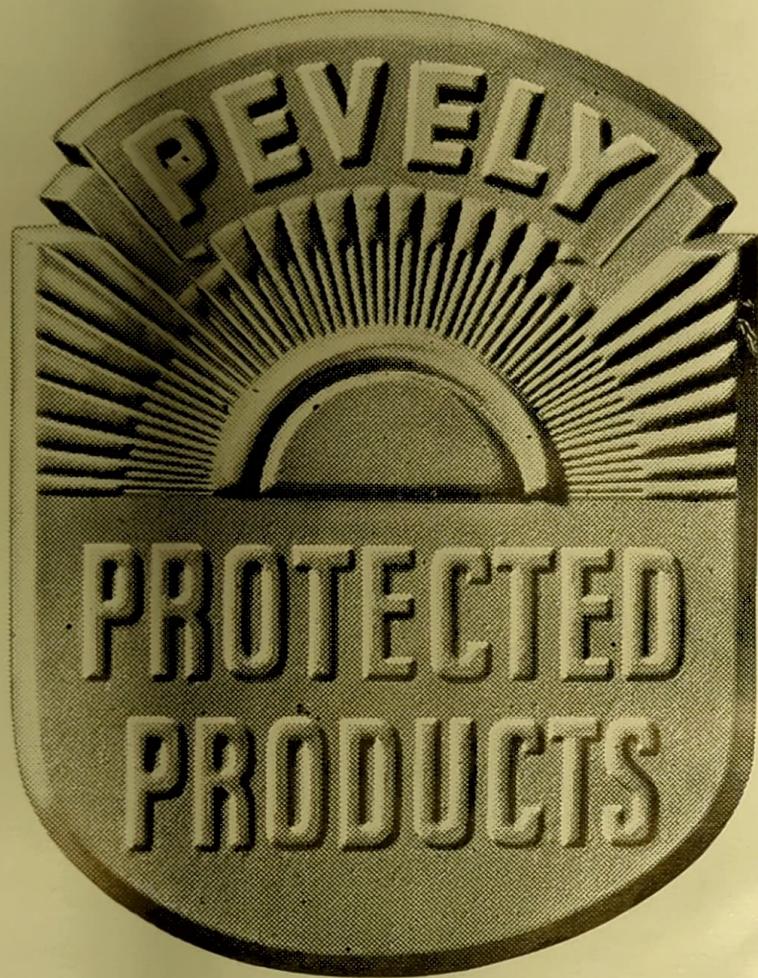
## About Our Advertisers

THE ADVERTISERS in this book are more than mere advertisers—they are co-sponsors. While the work of research, of gathering and editing "YOUR ST. LOUIS AND MINE" has required more than a year, without the co-operation of the advertisers herein it simply could not have been produced.

It was the intrinsic value, perhaps the audacity of "YOUR ST. LOUIS AND MINE," that interested them. They are friends.

JUST  
PHONE

GRand  
4400



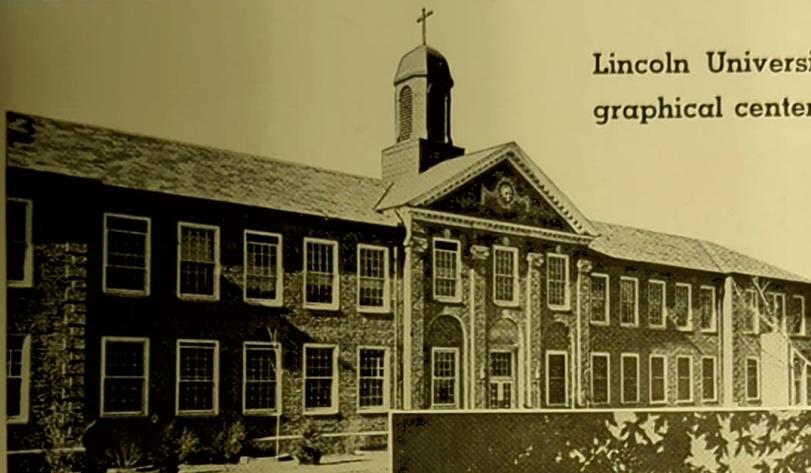
## **FINER DAIRY FOODS**

Certified Milk, Guernsey Milk, Vitamin D Milk, Super-Test Milk, Selected Milk, Acidophilus Milk . . . Lactase, Cream, Ice Cream, Butter . . . Cocoa Drink, Orange Drink, Evaporated Milk, Fat-Free Buttermilk . . . Cottage Cheese, Quaker Cheese, Creamed Cottage Cheese, Culture Soured Cream, Old-Fashioned Buttermilk, Old-Fashioned Cottage Cheese.

# **PEVELY**

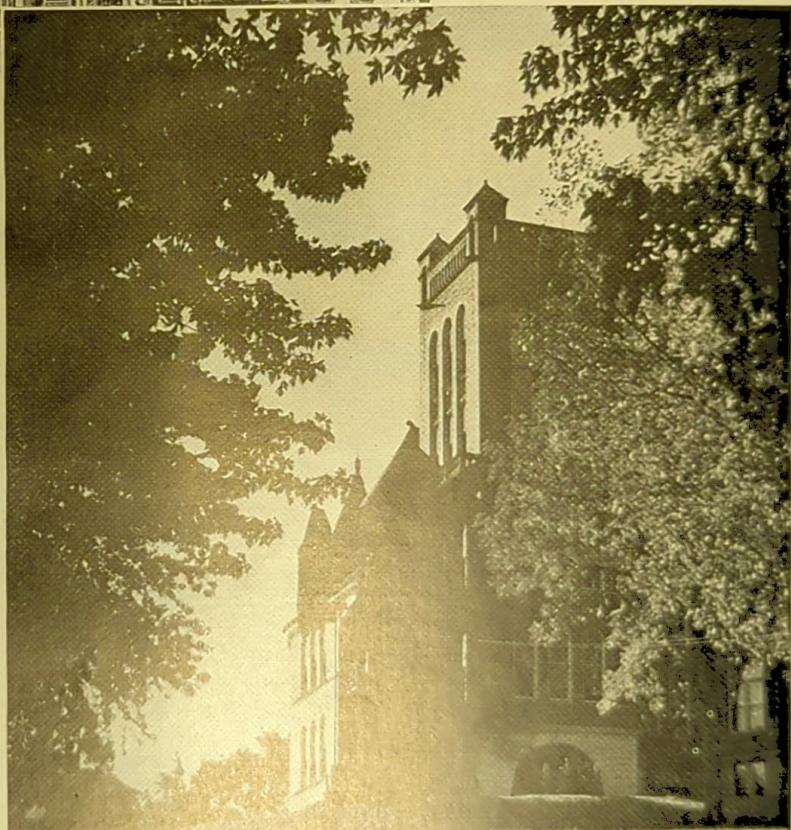
# LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

JEFFERSON  
CITY  
MISSOURI



Lincoln University is located near the geographical center of Missouri not far from the foothills of the scenic Ozark mountains and the beautiful Lake of the Ozarks. Its environment is one of natural beauty.

With its ideal location, its rapidly growing well-equipped physical plant, its well-trained and experienced faculty, its expanding educational program, and its emphasis on the fine art of living as well as on proficiency in scholarship, Lincoln University is becoming the choice of ever-increasing numbers of young men and women of intellect, power and purpose.



Graduates of Sumner and Vashon High Schools are attending Lincoln University in larger numbers each year.

# "Your St. Louis" Speaks

I was a Metropolis when Chicago was a trading post;

I was a cosmopolitan on the bank of a moody river when Philadelphia and Boston were pulsated only by town-criers;

Along my levee French and Spaniard and Aborigine and African met and understood each other.

I was founded upon a hardy brotherhood.

I became asylum to a horde of freedom-bent Germans from an oppressive Fatherland; I was bosom to the shorn lambs of Ireland. When Gold polarized the West, through my bounden limits converged the Argonauts of 'forty-nine.

Frugal Yankees and touchy Southrons came and fetched their feud over slavery; Slave pens and a public mart are among my relics in limbo, but I supplied History with the *cause celebre* named for black Dred Scott.

I was a Union City in 1861, yet I gave succor and occasion to Confederate sympathizers—(I should be the most liberal city in the U. S. A.).

At the turn of the Century I suffered from a political malaise called "boodle"; my lawmakers were comatose with the virus of graft, but along came Joe Folk and gave me an inoculation that drove out the parasitic bacilli. . . .

My best was ready for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904: There have been no World Fairs as romantic as mine; the music from Jim Loving's Filipino band still lilted in my memory.

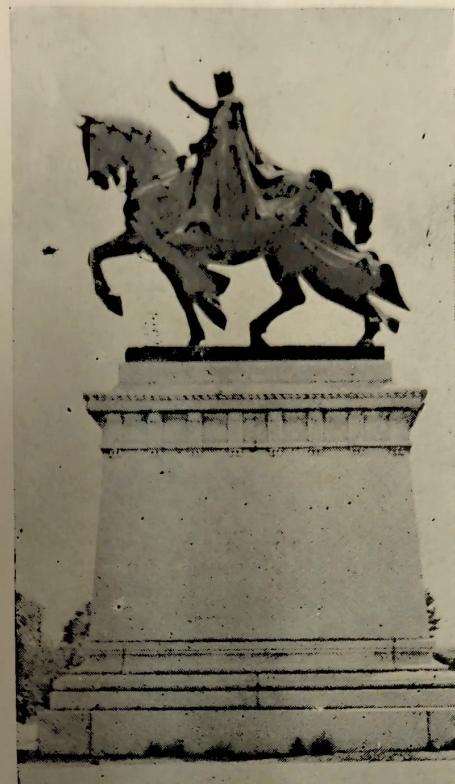
My Chestnut Street was as glamorous in sin as was Frisco's Barbary Coast and New York's Bowery; my bad men as famed, my women were more beautiful.

I was notorious, but I had strength of character to rub off my own tarnish.

My Plaza beautiful has begun to cover the scars of Chestnut Valley, and I am naming this Plaza after Louis Aloe whom I made a mistake in not electing my Mayor.

My Union Station is the most convenient in the world—all trains arrive and depart from the street level.

It was here I met the migrants from the South during the World War: I not



Statue of Saint Louis on Art Hill in Forest Park

only welcomed but found jobs for them; most of them were brown and black folk but I only raised the bar against them in my theatres and cafes. . . .

I am a lover of the winds: The winds of passion, the winds of chance and those of Icarus and Ariel, for with my ruddy zest goes a passion for the spirit of things.

Twice tornadoes have visited me with rapacious wooings, and yet my spirit mounted the wind and flew across the Atlantic to LaBouget Field in Paris.

This was paying my belated respect to my namesake, King Louis the Fifteenth.

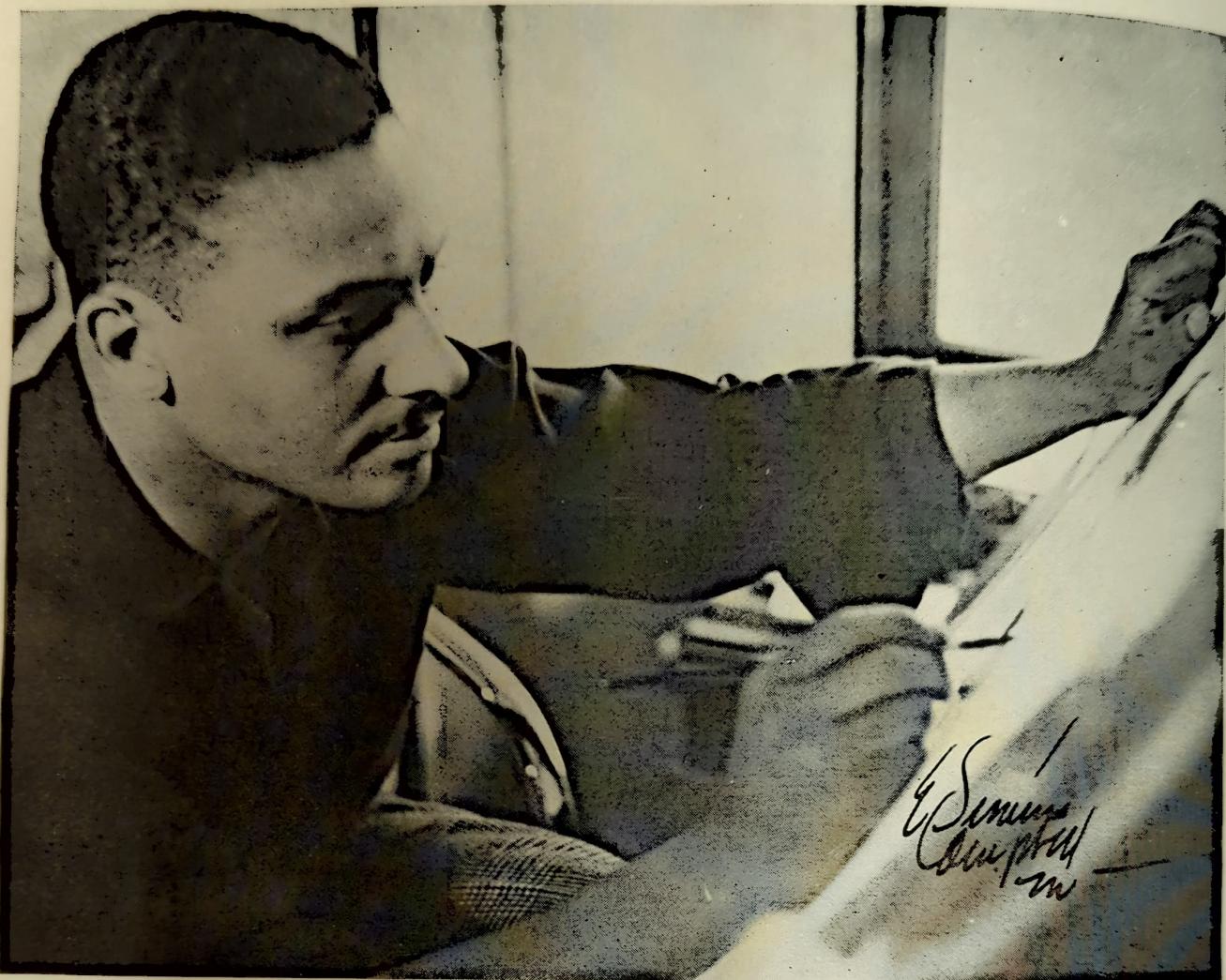
I am the center of the Continent. I am the centripetal capital of these United States, for I am a parcel of all sections; but my provincialisms are not coveted—my potentialities are my faith and strength.

I harbor all the elements, racial, religious and sectional, and none are overbearing; one of them is underprivileged. . . .

I am the American City of manifest destiny—I am St. Louis.

—N. B. Y.

## Artist



ELMER SIMMS CAMPBELL is one of America's leading illustrators and commercial artists. His father was a teacher in Sumner High, and his mother also was a teacher here. Young Campbell early displayed his talent, but his mount to the top of a most difficult profession was not without laborious application. His career is triangled by the three great American cities—his native St. Louis, Chicago and New York. After "drawing up" things in grade school here, he went to Chicago where he won signal honors for his cartoon work at Englewood High School. Three years' serious study in the Chicago Art Institute. Back to St.

Louis where he found a \$35 week job with an advertising agency. Then New York called as it does to most artists. He answered and found it "rough sledding" as do the overwhelming majority of those who go there. Opportunity came and E. Simms Campbell made good. The top-high ESQUIRE magazine has featured E. Simms Campbell's work from its beginning in 1933. Ranking national advertisers are his clients. He has to toil like a ditch-digger in his studio apartment in Harlem.

So here's to our Public Eminence Number One—E. Simms Campbell—"Elmer Campbell" to St. Louis.

### "The Negro Speaks of River"—by Langston Hughes

(Langston Hughes was born in Joplin Mo. He wrote this poem after a visit to St. Louis. He says he got the inspiration while looking from the train window as it crossed the Mississippi River into St. Louis.)

I've known rivers:  
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.  
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.  
I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.  
I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.  
I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.  
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its  
muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.  
I've known rivers:  
Ancient, dusky rivers.  
My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

## Diplomat

The HONORABLE LESTER A. WALTON, U. S. Minister to Liberia, the dean of distinguished St. Louisans, has lived in New York for a number of years. But St. Louis not only nurtured him, it schooled and launched him in the field in which he rose to national stature—journalism. He was a reporter on the old St. Louis Star, one of two Colored to hold such a position with a St. Louis daily newspaper. He found a position in New York on the liberal New York World where he became a star reporter. Walton also has been interested since his St. Louis days in the theatre and has collaborated with some of the leading producers. With marked success in journalism and the theatre, his appointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as U. S. Minister to Liberia climaxes his years of top labors.

LL



## In Africa

The Hon. Lester Walton, wife and two daughters, leaving the U. S. Embassy in Monrovia, Liberian capitol. Note the African foliage . . . but the diplomatic attire and service is that of Washington or London.

LL

# Salute to Tom Powell

The paramount salute of 1937 goes to Tom Powell Post of the American Legion—our own Tom Powell with its attractive headquarters at 3907 West Belle. Tom Powell is tops for more than a single reason, although that single cause would be sufficient to give it the 1937 laurel.

The outstanding group achievement of 1937 is the undisputed leadership and Number One position of Tom Powell Post in the Missouri Legionnaires. Out of 42 posts in St. Louis and some 300 in the rest of Missouri, Tom Powell has the largest increased membership! It has 511 bona fide comrades. This entitles Tom Powell to the number one position in the annual Armistice Day parade. It won two high honors at the 1937 St. Joseph convention: the "Strickler Cup" and the "40 and 8" Cup. Comrades Walter Lowe and Robert Owens were honored with membership in the "100 Club."

And marching in parades in St. Louis brings up the real beginning of Tom Powell's list of achievements. Back in September, 1919, when the American Legion was being organized, a group of back-from-the-trenches buddies got together; they were Robert N. Owens, Beverly E. Johnson,\* Lucien Simms, Dr. Hugh Howell, Dr. E. J. Gregg, George S. Price, Fate Perry,\* Lottie Rubin, William Russell, Alexander Allison, James T. Lorick, George E. Merriweather,\* Hosey B. Jones, Sherman H. Jacobs, and Harry W. Carroll. There was spring steel but no compromise on American manhood in this group. (\*Deceased.)

The Armistice Parade of 1919 came. It had been a custom here in St. Louis for Negroes to bring up the rear in parades. The public school children had been marching last and the leaders were without protest. But not these men who had not been assigned to a rear position against the Germans! When the Armistice Parade formed they fell in up near the front, disregarding the old southern custom and the curses of a few southern gentlemen. And for five or six years Tom Powell continued to disregard the old custom and marched among, not behind their comrades who chanced by the grace of God to be of white skins. After that a new and American custom had been established and Negroes do not bring up the rear in St. Louis parades any more.

Tom Powell has not only fought and won important local battles, but was the spearhead of the fight at the Cleveland American Legion convention in 1921 when the matter

of barring Negroes from the Legion was proposed by the South. A delegate from Tom Powell, Comrade Robert N. Owens, led the fight from the floor of the convention. The South was checked. The more civilized southern states, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee have admitted colored legion posts as a result. But the lower South is yet lathered in its own oppression. Tom Powell receives applications from veterans as far south as Mobile, Alabama.

Through a persistent three-year effort by Tom Powell the U. S. Veterans' hospital at Jefferson Barracks has an entire ward for Colored veterans. At first there was only an 18-bed accommodation.

Another merit stripe goes to Tom Powell for securing, after years of persistence, a Citizens' Military Training Camp for Colored Boys. Each year now a group of young men are sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, where excellent training is given them by regular army officers. The fight for the C. M. T. C. was begun in 1924 and finally won in 1928.

Then there is the Junior Legion baseball that is nation-wide. It promotes the sport for boys between 14 and 18 years. Tom Powell placed a team in the field and succeeded in getting a resolution through the Missouri State Legion convention at Sedalia in 1928 declaring against any discrimination because of race or color in the Junior baseball. When the make-up of Missouri is considered, this was a sheer accomplishment of merit. But it is living evidence that Missouri is not impossible.

The Tom Powell baseball team played several white legion teams, here in St. Louis and down state. There is yet much to be done to convince that white and colored boys can play and compete without damage to the community. The boxers, Joe Louis, John Henry Lewis and St. Louis' own Henry Armstrong, have come to Missouri and proved it can be done with a wholesome effect.

Tom Powell Post did a week of commendatory relief service following the 1927 tornado.

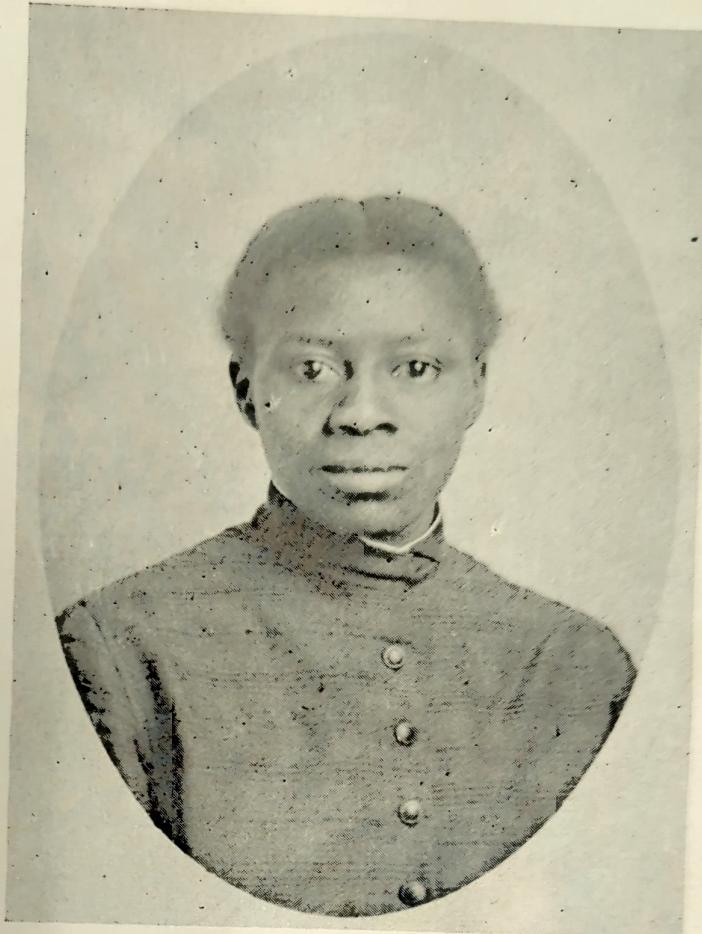
And in 1937, with its membership and leaders in the prime of activity, Tom Powell has inaugurated its most significant program: that of developing and working with and for the sons of the legion—the youth of the city, and the men of tomorrow. A drum and bugle corps and other activities are blooming around Tom Powell headquarters. Tom Powell is destined not to grow old and rem-

(Continued on page 31)

## Down in Egypt

The quietest quest for adventure and service is that of CARRIE CRAIG who has been living in Schutzramleh, Egypt, for the past 18 years. Her unsung and almost unknown work as a missionary is unusual. Miss Craig was born in St. Louis and graduated from Sumner High. She showed a talent for art and entered the Chicago Art Institute. While studying there she attended the Moody Bible Institute. Her ambition in art suddenly was submerged by the missionary spirit. She was sent to old and mystic Alexandria, Egypt, where she teaches in an orphanage. Her frequent letters to her sisters and friends describe her work.

Two sisters, Miss Faulina Craig, a school nurse, and Miss Sara Craig, a clerk at Vashon High School, live at 6548 Watson. Their father, Nicolas Craig, as a boy of 12, ran away from slavery in Kentucky and came to Missouri. He approached a farm house near Hannibal and asked for a drink of water. The woman who gave him the drink proved to be his own mother who had been sold as a slave when he was a smaller boy.



## Art and Aviation

JESSIE HOUSLEY, young artist who has won many local honors for designs and oil paintings. Three years in the Art Institute of Chicago and two summers in New York studios are but a part of her thorough 'prenticeship.

COLONEL JOHN C. ROBINSON, aviator who served a 14 months' commission under Haile Selassie during the Abyssinian-Italian conflict. Col. Robinson lived and attended school a number of years in St. Louis. He now operates a flying school in Chicago.



# What's Wrong and What's Right

(Two well-known citizens were asked to debate in brief "what's wrong and what's right" with St. Louis. Their pro and con has been reduced to an outline argument. The reader may develop, agree and disagree ad libitum.)

Mr. Wrong of the negative, rises in rebuttal to sum up his case:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Your St. Louis and Mine is 75 per cent wrong, 15 per cent right and 10 per cent on the fence. I shall submit seven indictments and leave it to my cheery opponent and his rose-colored spectacles to try and resuscitate you.

"First of all, St. Louis is basically wrong in its aping of those Southern decadents by tolerating Jim Crow and discrimination in its theatres, hotels and cafes. The ante-bellum custom is not peculiar to St. Louis but it is nevertheless a basic wrong. Here are 100,000 citizens who chanced to be Colored, and as plebian, as mass-produced, as hurried, as brazen and unsocial as those eating places are in the five-and-ten and department stores downtown, a Colored woman a-shopping has nowhere to eat a sandwich or salad unless she rides 20 blocks back to Jefferson avenue. Or the mass-production vaudeville and picture shows that usurp the public sidewalks to sell tickets and block the traffic with white and colored co-mingling outside do not allow them to sit in quiet inside. Yet these same white St. Louisans who lunch in the five-and-tens and attend the Ambassador, Fox and St. Louis theatres, sit side-by-side with their colored brethren at a prize fight where colored boys are lambasting whites with knock-outs and vice-versa. And there is no need even for extra police at these fights where the attendance is from 30 to 40 per cent Colored. Remember the sole legal basis of Jim Crow laws is that racial disturbances would result from co-mingling. This legal reason was invented in the South after the Civil War and has no application in St. Louis—*nor is there any such Jim Crow law in the laws of Missouri*. There is no need for a law or custom upholding such minor discriminations as St. Louis imposes on its 100,000 colored citizens. And that, I assert, is a basic wrong. That, ladies and gentlemen, constitutes 51 per cent of what's wrong in St. Louis. And the only thing that my worthy opponent, Mr. Right, can do is to propose a local Civil Rights bill to our Board of Aldermen, because St. Louis really does not belong in spirit or body-politic to the rest of rebellized Missouri.

(Continued on page 66)

Mr. Right—"Ladies and Gentlemen: Before proving conclusively that Your St. Louis and Mine is all right and getting honorable opponent. I make no brief whatever for Jim Crow in St. Louis. Our city does not need it, and in direct answer I point to the very evidence my opponent has offered: five years ago boxing bouts between white and colored, attended by mixed audiences, were banned here, and thought of as beyond the pale of possibility. But anything progressive can happen here. There are now frequent mixed boxing shows here and they are a success financially, sportsmanly and racially. St. Louis can, and St. Louis will! It is a definite indication of our city's breaking away from the clutch of the Civil War that almost snatched St. Louis from the Union and freedom.

"I should like to remind my opponent, too, that our large German population came here from oppression in the Fatherland and they eagerly fought and died against the slave forces in the Civil War. We St. Louisans can not forget Schurz, Sigel, Lyons and B. Gratz Brown. St. Louis has a tradition of freedom which shall prevail. But my opponent has pleaded ailments not peculiar to St. Louis but to the U. S. A. in general. Ailments they are, I readily admit, but St. Louis, despite them, stands preponderantly on the right side.

"First, Your St. Louis and Mine, and my opponent's, is the only city of a million inhabitants in the U. S. A. that maintains a genuine hospitality among the Colored citizens. Here strangers and visitors are received with warmth and sincerity—are dined but not wined, are entertained at home which includes a guest's bed and three meals. We are not frigid and sophisticated transports as in N. Y. or Chicago. Living here is not as hard-tack and consequently not as swanky de veneer. We may not drive as fast or dance as energetically or swagger as importantly as certain other cities, but we cook and dine three times in our kitchens while the dining room table remains to welcome friends and visitors. And we sleep o' nights without dreams of slugging the gas meter in the morning. We live quieter (more

(Continued on page 42)

# Men of the Past

## JAMES MILTON TURNER

The grand old man of those stirring times, the capstone of Negro leadership in St. Louis, a citizen whose ability as statesman made him internationally known—this was J. Milton Turner. He was born in St. Louis County in 1841. Had to learn to read clandestinely by home-made candles. After the Civil War he began a long climb to lasting fame: played leading part in raising money among volunteer soldiers for building a school (now Lincoln University at Jefferson City); led movement to establish schools and colored teachers throughout State; appointed U. S. minister to Liberia, where he won a great diplomatic victory over English aggression in that territory; was guest in London of the Prince of Wales; returned to U. S. and won fight for Cherokee Indians and Negroes in Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), which is now a billion-dollar oil land; this memorable fight for the Red and Black men of the southwest lasted twelve years and was finally appealed and won in the U. S. Supreme Court. He was without a peer as an orator and his words were not mere flowery phrases but solid and thoughtful and polished. J. Milton Turner was a leader who moved among the masses none being too lowly, who marched with the intellectuals, none being his superior. He is St. Louis' candidate for all-time all-American fame.



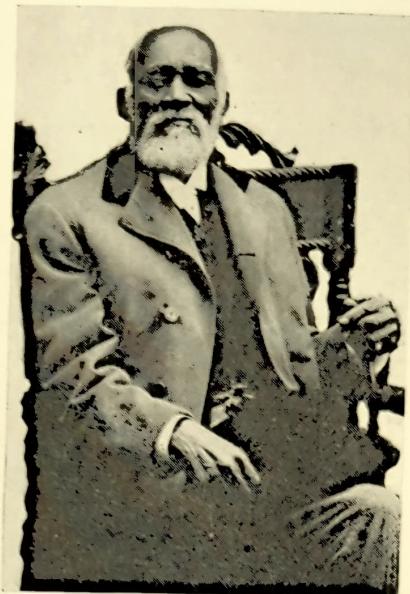
James Milton Turner



Charles Henry Turner



Cassius M. C. Mason



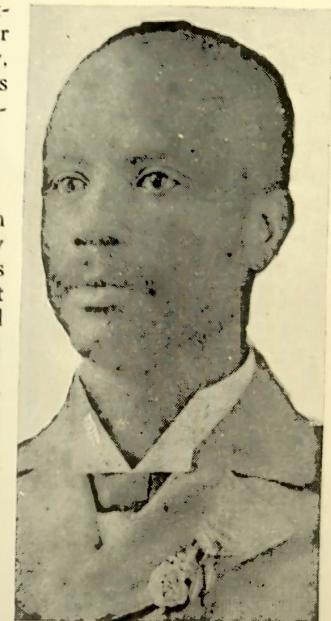
Charleton Tandy

## CHARLETON TANDY

Col. Charleton Tandy was an inspiration in courageous action, an example whose like a minority group needs at all times. He feared no consequences whenever a principle was at stake. He, a slight-built man, single-handed daunted street car conductors and ruffians to throw him off fifty years ago when an effort was made in St. Louis to make "jim crow." He'd check the horses' reins if force was needed. He spoke his frank words to high authorities. And whenever Charleton Tandy spoke, men listened. The years that slightly stooped his shoulders did not stoop his will and courage for fair play to all American citizens alike.

## C. K. ROBINSON

C. K. Robinson, one of the pioneer and successful business men, radiated good-fellowship and progress for more than a quarter of a century here. He developed a printing business. But his major work was in the fraternal field. He was supreme grand secretary of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. It was in this office that "C. K." developed a system of bookkeeping that is still used.



Christopher K. Robinson

## FATHER C. M. C. MASON

Father C. M. C. Mason, the most beloved man of all St. Louis. The pastor of All Saints Episcopal Church and his sympathies were magnanimous. Father Mason lived with the trials and tribulations of not only of members of his parish, but with as many outside in need of spiritual and temporal succor as his energies would bear up. The hours of his long years were given to personal visits advising, encouraging, easing, temporizing, and inspiring. His good repute is one of striking unanimous acclaim.

## CHARLES HENRY TURNER

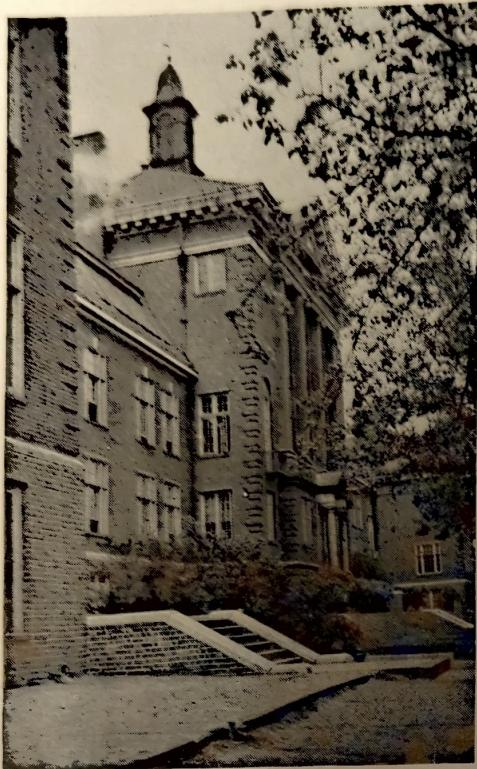
In the field of science the mark of Charles Henry Turner, who taught for years in Sumner High School here, stands highest. He was a world's authority on Entomology (Study of Insects). After receiving his

(Continued on page 27)



Father Panken

# Sixty Years in Public Schools



Sumner High School

Sixty years ago a group of Colored citizens met in the home of "Billy" Roberson, owner of the finest barber shop in the city and a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in the initial effort to secure Colored teachers in the St. Louis Public Schools. There was a separate school law in Missouri, but white teachers were teaching in the Negro schools. This group of men was faced with a difficult problem, for the Civil War smoke had not yet all cleared away and there were few capable Colored teachers to be found. And besides, the white teachers did not wish to lose their jobs. This committee was challenged with the finding of competent men to act as principals. It met the challenge by securing such outstanding scholars as Oscar M. Waring, Richard Cole, Peter E. Clark, and Edward S. Williams (who is now in his fifty-eighth year as a principal in St. Louis).

Other brilliant and strong men were later brought to St. Louis, among them O. M. Woods, A. D. Langston, Charles H. Brown (who is now in his fifty-seventh year as principal), J. Arthur Freeman, David Gordon and John B. Vashon.

These men, coming into a new country, brought leadership as well as scholarship. They were leaders in the civic, fraternal and social development of St. Louis. They served long and well in a trying

and experimental era. And that group of far-sighted citizens who met as a committee in the winter of '77 must be given credit for this constructive development in our St. Louis schools.

## Sumner High Faculty in 1882

Back in 1882 when Sumner High was down on 11th and Spruce streets. Here is the faculty, and personality bedecks this rare picture. It was aureated in romance too! Three of the couples married.

Standing: Gertrude Wright, C. G. Morgan (were married), William H. Gibson, Simon Lott, John B. Vashon, Douglass King, and the one and only J.

### Arthur Freeman.

Seated: Clara Peel, Eliza Armstrong, Oscar M. Waring, the principal, Ozalia Ross (who married Douglass King), and Nellie Porter (who married William H. Gibson) and who is now Mrs. Nellie Agee, active in civic and club affairs and is a special teacher in the Public School system.



# How Schools Were Named Here

The first public schools in St. Louis were designated by numbers instead of names. Back in the early '70s the following were the schools for Colored, with white teachers:

No. One—Located on 11th near Spruce. This was a 12-room building and was a half block from the union depot then. It became the first Sumner High, named by the Board of Education after the great Abolitionist, Charles Sumner.

No. Two—Located at 12th and Brooklyn with 4 teachers.

No. Four—Located on Cozzens near Pratte with 3 teachers.

No. Five—Located at 18th and Conde with 2 teachers.

No. Six—Located 5th and Market in South St. Louis with 2 teachers.

After the Colored teachers came in in 1877 it was proposed by an active young white attorney named Walter McIntyre that the Colored schools be named after men who had played such an important part in the recent fight for freedom. He was a determined as well as interested citizen and drew up and submitted to the Board a proposed list of names for the Colored schools. His list included Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Abraham Lincoln and General Winfield Hancock. This Hancock had been a Union general who had won fame at Gettysburg by holding Little Round Top in that famous battle; he had also been Military Governor of Louisiana after

(Continued on page 64)



Vashon High School

## Banneker School Class of 1893

These names are known. Bottom row: "—" Allen, Hattie Diggs, Clara Ware, Nannie Miller, Hattie Howard, John Kelly, principal. Second row: (unknown), Nonnie Reynolds, (unknown), Posy Bolar, Daisy Carter, Gertrude Diggs, Mable Story, "—" Bolar, Jessie D. Batts (Mrs. C. K. Robinson), teacher. Third row: Cora Clark, "—" Banks, Carrie Whitcomb, Eliza Holliday, William Smith, William T. Spencer, William Dell McCoin, "—" Ellwood, Jutale Woods, Frank Bass.





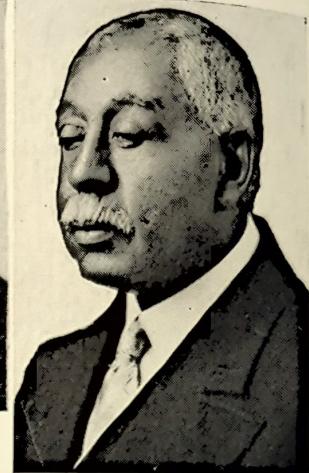
Aaron W. Lloyd



Dr. T. A. Curtis



Miss Arsania Williams



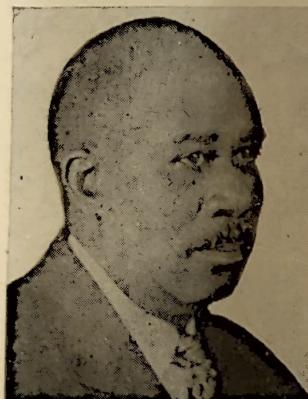
Edward S. Williams

## Honorable Mentions

*Edward S. Williams*, dean of the public schools, fifty-eight years a Principal, a gentleman of far-flung but memorable American background, of Maine and Massachusetts in the days of William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier and Wendell Phillips, whose personal endorsements he brought to St. Louis in 1878. A scholar, trained in law as well as pedagogy, a gentleman with a life-time of prime years of service in public education in St. Louis.

*Aaron W. Lloyd*, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Missouri, whose gifted leadership and unwavering public confidence have kept him at the top for thirty-seven years. But his high place has never taken from him the common touch for understanding the common people. Himself a self-made man, he knows that practical methods of leadership get response. Has served in both civic and political positions of responsibility with high merit.

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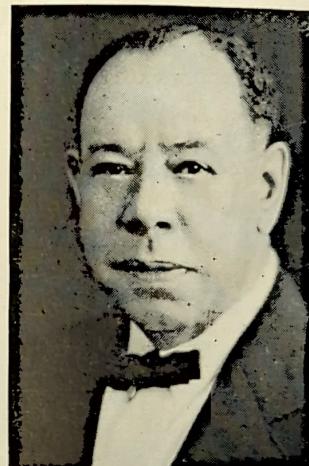
Joseph E. Mitchell



Rev. George E. Stevens



Mrs. C. K. Robinson



Frank L. Williams



Herman Dreer



John T. Clark



Samuel J. Branch



Mrs. Carolyn K. Bowles

# This One Woman

No citizen is as lasting in substantial beneficence as is Mrs. Annie Malone, the founder and owner of Poro College, formerly of St. Louis, and now of Chicago. Here is a woman who in 1900 labored in a rear room of a frame shack across the river in Lovejoy, Ill. She was developing a treatment to aid the growth of hair. Her perseverance brought her success but not suddenly. Mrs. Malone's business grew by steps. In 1902 she moved from Lovejoy across to a modest place at 2223 Market Street, St. Louis. By 1910 the business was moved to the building at 3100 Pine Street. Then in 1918 to the modern Poro College at 4300 St. Ferdinand Avenue. Here her business soared to the million mark. And then came the wolf pack of troubles: law suits and courts and fees and costs and foes and friends. Not because Mrs. Malone had not been generous, for she had given thousands of dollars to causes and individuals. With no protest of bitterness she moved her headquarters to Chicago, where she maintains a Poro Block on South Parkway. But she still holds an interest in St. Louis, especially in the Orphans Home which she is the president and chief benefactor. She gave the \$10,000 ground where the present modern home for orphan children is located. And each May she comes to conduct the big May day fete when hundreds of



Mrs. Annie Malone

citizens attend. The name of Annie Malone is inscribed high on the roll of honor and achievement in St. Louis.

## Honorable Mentions

**Dr. T. A. Curtis**, long an outstanding stalwart of frankness and fearlessness in leadership, whose work as the president of the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People kept St. Louis abreast with the most aggressive and constructive interracial movement in the country for a twenty-year period. At all times he speaks his convictions, and at all times remains the gentleman who respects the honest opinions of others.

**Miss Arsania Williams**, for many years a dynamic force in school and club organizations both in St. Louis and the State. She was the first woman to serve as president of the Missouri Teachers, and is now vice-president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. For many graceful years she has been a teacher whose high purpose and pleasing personality have borne her top-most esteem.

**Joseph E. Mitchell**, editor of the St. Louis Argus, builder of a publishing business, a success in an exacting field that usually requires specific training. A man who can rightfully be measured by the great distance he has come up the professional ladder on his own initiative and fine stamina. A veteran of the front line in the rugged battles for civic and political advancement in St. Louis during the past twenty-five years.

**Rev. George E. Stevens**, retired pastor of Central Baptist Church after thirty-four years of signal service to his church and to St. Louis. A university graduate, a man of high ideals whose training and ideals never caused him to neglect the lowly and common-folk of his group. He stood the years here against civic proscriptions and attempted discriminations; his pulpit was always open to ways and means of progress; his reputation, temporal and spiritual, stands clear above the fog. St. Louis' complete and exemplary pastor—the Rev. George E. Stevens, retired with honor.

**Mrs. C. K. Robinson**, business woman whose early association with the late Madam C. J. Walker led her into the field of hair and beauty culture. Mrs. Robinson conducts a school for training hairdressers and beauticians. Besides the development of this school she has long been a leader in religious and civic endeavors—as public school teacher, as social worker, as a woman in business, her long record is one of constructive achievements.

**Frank L. Williams**, educator and business man, whose ability to focus a full energy upon a problem of school management or business direction and get success therefrom; whose untiring endeavors have carried him over obstacles that men of lesser force would have yielded to. Long the chairman of the Y. M. C. A. Pine Street branch and head of the Citizens Committee under whose sponsorship a notable rendition of "Elijah" was given at the city auditorium in 1937. Only Negro yet nominated for the St. Louis Annual Merit Award.

**Herman Dreer**, assistant principal of Sumner High School, projector of the Study of Negro History in St. Louis by both the youth and their elders, proponent of higher educational oppor-

(Continued from preceding page)

tunities through the Douglass University program, a germ seed whose potential growth is still unrecognized by present-day St. Louisans. A man who has repeatedly put his ideals into action, whose dreams he is never ashamed to give a trial—an excellent combination of the dreamer and doer.

**John T. Clark**, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, veteran and pioneer in the field of social service, whose eleven years here have been marked by many silent achievements that were both daring and diplomatic in their execution. His social outlook is one of a complete keyboard upon which his training and experience seeks to play to the fullest.

**Samuel J. Branch**, professor in Stowe Teachers' College, a man of quiet but forceful character, whose years of genuine scholarship have been matched with his high integrity. He is a graduate minister whose religious influence is neither academic nor archaic. To know him in the classroom or to hear him preach is to know a man of complete human dimensions—warmth, depth, and height.

**Mrs. Carolyn K. Bowles**, long a worker in the interest of social betterment and child welfare, whose influence through contacts with the many women leaders of St. Louis has been invaluable. One of the first to approach the needs of social work done from a scientific basis. Outspoken in defense of fundamental cultural agencies, militant in her stand against proscriptions, and 16 years member of Interracial Committee of League of Women Voters.

## Madam C. J. Walker

From humble washer-woman to the president of a million dollar manufacturing company is the scope of the rise of the late Madam C. J. Walker. Although she made several cities her residence, she spent her longest years of development in St. Louis. For 18 years she struggled here with her vision of a universal hair treatment. She walked the streets trying to sell bonds with which to secure needed capital. Few persons helped her. She washed clothes for her support. But she kept on pursuing her course. She moved to Denver, to Pittsburgh, then to Indianapolis where she built the Madam C. J. Walker Manufacturing plant, one of the most complete cosmetic units in the country. Success had come to her quite rapidly once it

(Continued on page 31)

# Pioneers in Social Service

Although the St. Louis Provident Association has been in existence since 1861, and there have been unfortunate and improvident Colored citizens along with others here, it was not until 1917 that Colored social workers were employed in St. Louis. Back in 1904, that magical year of the Fair, two sisters, Mrs. Fanny Oliver and Mrs. Kitty Payne, supervised a Home for Colored Girls under the "Baracca Movement" sponsored by white churchwomen. This early work by Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Payne was the forerunner, and well done was their work.

Credit for the first Colored social workers goes to a group of both white and colored citizens—to a liberal lawyer of New England background, Roger Baldwin; to Miss Mary Pulliam, then Supervisor of the Provident Association case work; to Dr. Charles Henry Turner and to David E. Gordon, both outstanding teachers; to Attorney Joseph P. Harris, Miss Sara Young and Elmer Burgess, who served on the first Board of the Mound City Social Settlement, the first and only settlement among Colored in St. Louis; and to Mrs. C. K. Bowles, who served as Executive Secretary, aided by Mrs. Odessa Parker and Mrs. Beulah Koonce, supervisors of the Day Nursery. The settlement house was on Randolph Street near Jefferson Avenue.

It was while engaged in this settlement work that Mrs. Bowles became acquainted with Miss Pulliam of the Provident Association and shortly the matter of regular Colored social workers was discussed. Trained workers were insisted upon by Miss Pulliam but the training school for the Association was connected with the University of Missouri, which barred Negroes. But a special class was arranged and taught by a professor of the same university, Dr. George Mangold. This first class studied the same course as given the whites and did volunteer field work two days each week. This was in 1917.

It was while taking this course that the East St. Louis race riots broke out. The vengeance and barbarisms against the Negro workers on the Illinois side of the river drove over 6,000 refugees across the bridge into St. Louis. Miss Pulliam called out this first class, the only Colored to assist as social workers under the Red Cross supervision. These women

hardly initiated in the ranks of the army against poverty and improvidence, were given a shock-trap experience during the riot work. They faced not only danger but doubt as to their authority and ability. But they proved "good soldiers." Commented the pioneering Miss Pulliam: "A year ago, if any one would have told me I would have Colored social workers working with me I would not have believed it. I am proud of the way they have taken hold of the work. I have never helped train a better class."

The following winter was very cold and relief increased. Thus the first Colored women were placed on the Provident staff as regular paid workers. These were Mrs. C. K. Bowles, Mrs. Josephine Jasper, Mrs. Ella Anderson and Miss Anna Russell (now Mrs. S. E. Garner). Here was the beginning. In the years to follow came the Urban League and other organizations with efficient Colored workers. At the peak of the depression there were 200 paid social workers in St. Louis, including many of the best trained and experienced workers in the country.

Those pioneers in that first class of the Social Service School were Mrs. Josephine Jasper, Mrs. Ella Anderson, Mrs. C. K. Bowles, Mrs. Edna Phillips, Mrs. Bertha Stafford, Mrs. Janie Garnett, Mrs. C. K. Robinson, Mrs. G. B. Keys, Mrs. Annie Russell Garner, Miss Ida Fowler, Miss Daisy Lorick, Miss Melba Dixon and Elmer Burgess.



First Trained Social Workers  
Seated: Mrs. C. K. Robinson, Miss Melba Dixon, Mrs. Janie Garnett, Miss Estell Purcell. Back row: Mrs. C. K. Bowles, Miss Daisy Lorick, Mrs. Nellie Agee, Mrs. G. B. Keys, Mrs. Ella Anderson, Mrs. Edna F. Phillips, Mrs. S. P. Stafford, Mrs. Annie R. Garner.

## These Wrought Well

The following bear honorable memories for work and achievement in St. Louis:

*Bishop Nelson C. Cleaves*, of the C. M. E. church, whose long years of high spiritual endeavors without pomp or austerity made him truly beloved.

*Albert Burgess*, pioneer lawyer who practiced for more than a half-century here with high credit to the Bar.

*W. C. Gordon*, undertaker and business man whose rare ability to generate enthusiasm marked him a success.

*Mrs. Alice Richardson*, who taught the span of Colored teachers in St. Louis public schools. The Board passed a special law to permit her to teach

as a married woman.

*B. F. Bowles*, learned gentleman behind whose stern countenance were dreams of higher educational opportunities.

*Luther Manuel*, undertaker whose consideration and sympathies were generous and genuine.

*Richard H. Cole*, fifty years a principal of one school, a student of religion, always a gentleman.

*William Herbert Fields*, organizer of men, founder of the A. U. K. and D. A., a dynamic personality.

*P. H. Murray*, pioneer newspaper editor whose "Advance" was a worthy influence in St. Louis.

"*Father*" *Pines*, a downtown bank employe whose exemplary honesty is a legend.

# *"From St. Louis to Paris"*



**JOSEPHINE BAKER**, danseuse and countess, once a lilting brown missy on Walnut Street in St. Louis by the sepia Mississippi River. . . . She danced her way to Broadway, then across the Atlantic to Paris, France, to stardom in the Folies Bergere. . . . She, too, is a version of "the spirit of St. Louis". . . . But she has not forgotten St. Louis and her early playmates and school chums at old Lincoln school. . . . Her mother, Mrs. Carrie Hudson, of South Theresa Avenue, receives mail regularly from her "Joe" in far away Paris.

# Uncle Sam's Mail Men

There are 366 regular colored employees in the U. S. Post Office and Railway Mail Service in St. Louis. The first colored in this branch of the government here dates from the time and fight of Chauncy I. Filley, the old Republican political leader who became postmaster and appointed the first colored letter carriers—J. M. Stokes, Henry M. Dorsey, Edward Burles and Oscar Marshall. The first clerks were Armsted Steel and Hugh Mallory. They were followed by a number of workers, some of them now retired.

Under the present Postmaster, W. Rufus Jackson, more advancement has been made than under any other postal administration. Under past administrations, promotions have been few. The colored workers found scanty consideration. In 1937 alone 60 special clerks have been promoted on the basis of seniority and efficiency. In 1935 Postmaster Jackson appointed Thomas A. Jefferson the superintendent of Anchor Station of Franklin Avenue. This station has a personnel of 19 colored in complete charge. During the payments of the soldiers' bonus in 1936 a unit was set up in Cole School with Lafayette F. Ford and Edward W. Levy as supervisors. Twelve lady typists and seven certifying clerks were employed. Registration for the Social Security was under Lafayette F. Ford with 20 typists and 40 checkers assigned to him.

The first substation under a colored superintendent was the Poro Station later called the Frederick Douglass Station, and now discontinued. Edward W. Levy also served as superintendent of that station.

There is an active branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees of which Romeo Burnett is the local president and Lafayette F. Ford is national president.

The Post Office employees are divided in the following branches:

Post Office	
Clerks	172
Carriers	65
Laborers	77
Custodial	11
Motor vehicle service	1
Railway Mail	
Clerks	35
Laborers	5
Total	366

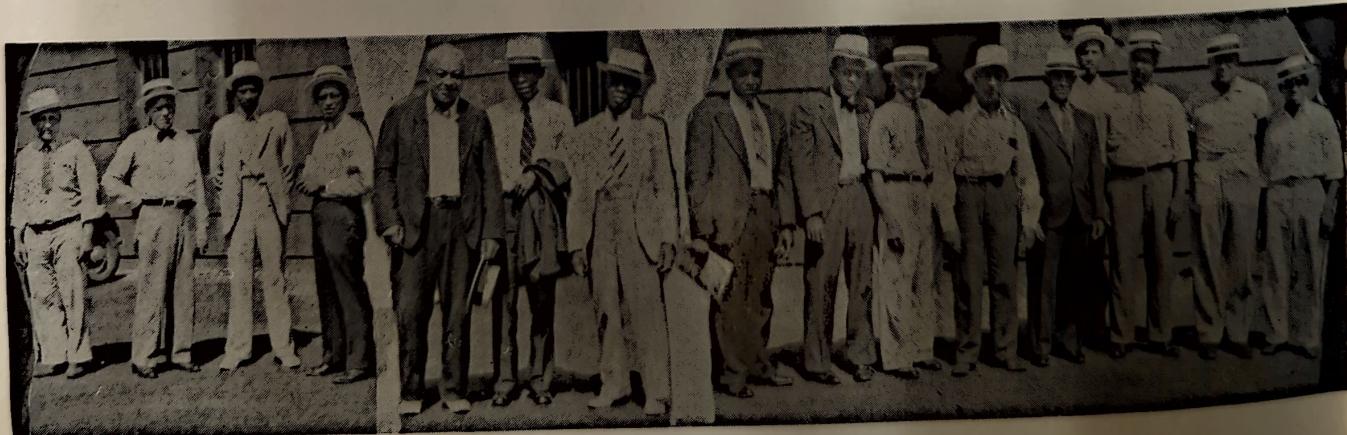


Postmen  
Norton and Thomas of the 'Ville Route.

## Veterans and Retired Men

The list of retired postal workers contains some of the outstanding men in the church, civic and club life of St. Louis. Retirement may be for either 30 years' service or when the age of 65 is reached. There is an active retired workers association. Upon retirement each newcomer is honored with a banquet.

Here are names of those retired: Odey F. Spiller (the dean of the group), John B. Dickerson, Oscar Greer, J. R. Lansing, John F. Merchant, Frank A. Carter, H. Clay Bolden, W. F. Bufkin, Landon T. Craddock, Robert H. Grady, Thomas A. Marshall, A. McClenney, S. W. Moore, John L. Porter, Tobias Roberts, Samuel M. Smith, George W. Wade, Frank G. West, George W. Wilson, Bert Center, Robert C. Bowman, James A. Williamson, John H. Cochran, John W. Murphy, Emanuel Howard and John R. Steele (a retired government employee not in the postoffice division).



Some Post Office Employees

Bob Oliver, Chester England, F. Z. Wilson, Ed. L. Keene, Wm. Curtendall, A. H. Whitson, W. T. Spencer, Edward W. Nofles, Jas. Leatherwood, R. S. McWorter, Roy Alexander, Charles Hamilton, Claude Holland, Hobart Howard, Henry Bradshaw, W. Hugo Holloman.

# Who Was Dred Scott?

One of the most celebrated cases in all American history is the Dred Scott Case, studied in school histories and yet so little understood. St. Louis was the scene and home of Dred Scott and his family. For nine years, from 1848 to 1857, legal and political turmoil centered around the medium-tall black man. The writers of the time of the famous trials (there was more than one trial), paid little attention to Dred Scott as a man and pictured him as a puppet, as a simpleton and a tool. Dred Scott was no shining hero, nor an intellectual—how many slaves were, and if they were how much written credit was given them? As a slave Fred Douglass had a brilliant mind, although he had no formal training; yet to the white writers of those days Fred Douglass was a "runaway buck," and no Negro was any more than another slave. So when the writers of the pre-civil war period state that Dred Scott was an "illiterate," a "simple-minded Negro who did not understand what his case was about," allowance for the times and closeness to the scene can be now weighed in. Dred Scott as a man was not the concern of the writers of that day—no one Negro was! In order to give a fairer idea of the famous case and the man whose name it bears, the following data is presented:

Dred Scott was brought to St. Louis by the Blow family in 1831 from Southampton County, Virginia (the same county and the same year that a slave named Nat Turner raised his insurrection—and they called Nat "crazy" and an "idiot", too).

The Blows were not plantation type of slave owners and likely would not have had the simpleton type of slave in their household. They had raised Dred from a boy and there were the Blow boys, one of whom played such an important part later in Dred's troublesome life.

Dred Scott was sold to an army surgeon stationed at Jefferson Barracks, a Dr. Emerson. An army officer who was a northerner would not want a dumb Negro slave as his



*Descendants of Dred Scott*

Here are four of the six living great-grandchildren of Dred Scott, with the wife of the grandson, John Madison, who died a few years ago. John Madison was the son of Eliza Scott, daughter of Dred, who married a man named Wilson Madison. In the picture are Alexander, Mrs. Grace Madison, Pauline; (standing) Rose and Joseph Henry. Dred and Bernice are not in the picture.

personal servant. And it was with Dr. Emerson that Dred made his famous trips into free territories, up to Davenport and into Illinois, and again up to Fort Snelling in Minnesota territory. It was these trips that gave rise to the claim that Dred had become a free man on the great English theory that "once free always free."

But Dred's travels did not stop with his journey from Virginia, his trips up the Mis-

(Continued on page 44)

# BARDS TO ST. LOUIS—

These poems were the winning contributions to the 1936 Urban League Literary Contest. "Rachmaninoff Came to Birmingham" won the first prize. Its author is N. B. Young, editor of the "St. Louis American" and "Your St. Louis."

"River Man" won the second prize and is by Lionel R. Stevens, whose three unpublished volumes ought some day find a worthy publisher. "Tornado in St. Louis," is another of N. B. Young's.

## TORNADO IN ST. LOUIS

(September 29, 1927)

We pray in St. Louis, but seldom get down on our knees;  
The day destruction dipped from the sky and took a lick out of the old sinner,  
We were all refugees to the shrine of irresistible Nature.  
We pray in St. Louis but seldom.

A powder-black wind, laden with hail and voltage,  
Cut a swathe of centripetal Hell across the city—  
a Hell that wasn't blue,  
And that wasn't red, such as old Chestnut Street knew—  
Such as might suit a craven.

Men like me, women like you were the tritest iota  
In the wake of that ruthless pagan that twisted and twirled yet Satanically omitted  
Destruction in quotas, but never failed to impress its omnipotence  
On atoms like me, drivel like you.

The aftermath was worthy of Milton, to be etched by a Dore;  
Man's wood and stone and structural steel jealously guarded by emancipated electricity  
Were mere background and debris for we who were broken in body, crushed in soul  
Under a mockering sky of saffron.

—By N. B. Young.

## RACHMANINOFF CAME TO BIRMINGHAM

Rachmaninoff came to Birmingham  
Where music is played on flutes of smokestacks and  
keys of steel;  
From the theatre gallery we peered down onto the  
stage where a grand piano waited in solitude. . . .

We—soft coal and brown iron ore are indelible in our  
skins;  
We—tainted with Afric rhythm and tarnished by mem-  
ory of banjos and guitars and the worldly music  
of the Morning Star—  
We peered down.

The moment he finished his Prelude,  
Below the meadow of white hands began a paen of  
applause.  
But we held our Olympus silence as if the overtones of  
circumstance had rendered us null and void. . . .  
That ineffable moment abides.

Rachmaninoff left Birmingham,  
Where music is soft coal and moulten metal; where the  
harmony of earth and fire are fused into a  
majestic Prelude;  
But where the counterpoint among men is discordant—  
We left Birmingham too!

—By N. B. Young.

## RIVER MAN

Take Chicago.  
Take your Harlem.  
Give me a river town,  
Where the ghosts of mates and roust-  
abouts  
Haunt the waters brown.

Take your mid-west culture,  
Your effete Eastern scenes.  
Give me St. Louis and Cairo,  
Memphis, or New Orleans.

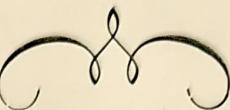
Sip your weak and fancy liquors,  
Your cherries, fruits and ice.  
Give me my straight raw whiskey,  
And the high side of the dice.

Take your polished high-toned lady,  
With her silken urban talk.  
Give me a river woman,  
With the coonjine in her walk.

Take your serviettes and linen,  
Your dressed up pork and veal.  
Give me a coarse top table  
And a home-cooked manly meal.

Take your made-to-order ditties  
To delight the tinselled throng.  
Give me sweat and laughter  
For the music of my song.

—By L. R. Stevens.



## Beauty in Yesteryears



She was then (long ago, but not so long) declared to be the most beautiful woman in the country. Back in the gay nineties, the "Chicago Appeal" conducted a country-wide beauty contest that took a year to complete, and when all the nominations and voting had been tabulated, it was **MISS MELANIE MACKLIN** of St. Louis, with 3,991 votes, who was the winner. But she did not leave St. Louis to receive the honor—a gold medal studded with diamonds—she remained here. An artist named J. R. White of St. Paul, Minn., painted a regal portrait of Miss Macklin for the Chicago World's Fair display, and letters came in to her from coast to coast, from as far away as the isles of the Pacific. But Melanie Macklin remained in St. Louis. One newspaper wrote of her:

"Miss Macklin is just 18 years old and really beautiful. Her features are perfect. She has a clear olive complexion and long black hair that reaches below her waist. She is a senior in Sumner High School and stands high in her studies. Her great charm lies in the fact that she seems unconscious of her great beauty."

Miss Melanie Macklin is now Mrs. E. L. Pruitt of 4569 Garfield, and is the mother of eight children.

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When a daily St. Louis newspaper conducted a nation-wide beauty contest a few decades ago, this "young women of mystic beauty" was the winner. She is **GERTRUDE MARSHALL**, a native St. Louisan. After the contest it was discovered that Miss Marshall was colored and that caused a tempest in the newspaper's offices for a while. But it did not change the universal challenge of beauty that her pictures had caused in wide artistic circles. Letters and proposals flooded her. Artists wanted to paint her; one local photographer made dozens of prints of her poses for the sheer beauty of her poise and hands and soft eyes and charm. Her appearance in public caused many pairs of eyes to glance a second time. She now lives in Chicago.



# Clubs—Social and Otherwise

Fifty years ago the leading social clubs were named the "Uniques" and the "St. Elmos" and the "Crummels." A little later there was a "Home Club," perhaps the most outstanding of the older St. Louis social entities. It had a dual interest of social and business and gave a memorable banquet for Frederick Douglass. The names of some of the "Home Club" still bring memories of strong characters. There was the wealthy and lavish Alf White, the "memory marvel" Jim Cole, the dapper A. L. Richards, the scholarly A. D. Langston, the past-master of ceremonies, James W. Grant, the gifter R. A. Hudlin, the debonair Richard S. Barrett, to mention a few who have passed. The two veteran principals of 1937, Edward S. Williams and Charles H. Brown were members. The "Home Club" was old St. Louis' signal adult social group.

Later the "Imperials" and the "Pelicans" were tip-top. In a different set there was the famous "Four Hundred" and the "Sweet Moments" and many others of lesser acclaim. These were primarily men's clubs—for the men set the social pace in those days of more feminine restraint.

There was one all-girls' club that topped the social world here. The T. C. G. C.—Twentieth Century Girls' Club—a group of 20 young misses who were chums in Sumner High School around the gay days

of the World's Fair. These young women not only gave parties but did charity and set a high standard. (See their picture on next page.)

Another girls' club that grew out of Sumner High associations and became tops in social St. Louis was the later "Phendelmas." The club name was made up from the first letter in each girl's name, to-wit: Pearl Cass (Riddle), Haydee Gordon, Edna Boyd (Hicks), Nell Brown (McMahon), Don Casey (Slaughter), Ethel Wilkinson, Louise Russell (Watts), Marguerite Wilkinson and Mabel Marshall (Dobson), Anna Marshall (Brown).

The outstanding club of the past for things serious was the old "Forum Club." Civic matters, national events, literature and politics were subjects of this group composed of the leading men of the city. No club before or since has equalled the Forum Club for influence.

Today there are a galaxy of social clubs of all types and ages a-going in St. Louis. To name them all would be imposing. But those Clubs that have held together over the years, and those that are outstanding for some particular phase of club or civic life are briefly mentioned. (Only St. Louis clubs are included—not branches of national fraternities.)

Salutations to the ladies first. Today their clubs are the first calls.

## THE INFORMAL DAMES

The "Dames" had an accidental beginning but unique one at that. A group of elite young misses of the late gay nineties had a club called the "Beau-knots." On one occasion when the mothers of the "Beau-knots" were gathered to chaperon the misses, the suggestion was made that the matrons form a club. Twelve ladies responded and held a first meeting at the home of Mrs. Ida Langston, 3540 South Jefferson. This was in May, 1901. Thus started the "Dames"—and most of the "Beau-knots" later married and became "Dames."

The "Dames" motto is interesting. It is: "Since Time is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honor him with myth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing." The original 20 members were: Mesdames Mattie Anderson, Anna Arthur, Menie Brown, Haydee Campbell, Lucy Curtis, Mattie Dodge, Julia Goodrich, Mamie Reynolds Gordon, Otilia Gordon, Emma Gossin, Carrie Helms, Ida Langston, Clothilde Marshall, Emma Mc-Koin, Minnie Meyers, Alice Richardson, Jessie Roberson, Carrie Usher, Susan P. Vashon, Lou Wilkinson.

## BOOKLOVERS

Organized in 1907 at the home of Mrs. B. F. Bowles with one objective—to study. And it has held to its purpose. The Booklovers have a life membership in the Negro Historical Association, and contributed to paying for the Frederick Douglass Home near Washington, D. C., in which is a plaque with the club's name upon it. The 25 members are: Mesdames Nellie Agee, Frances Branch, Carrie K. Bowles, Nathella Bledso, Christine Blair, Lucille Brantly, Portia Blackiston, Margaret Cannon, Mary Deer, Mamie Dickson, Leona Evans, Mary Gordon, Winetta Grady, Mamie Hoffman, Beulah Harris, Blanche Parnell, Edith Rhett, Lillian Vanderberg, Alice Thompson, Fannie Wil-

liams, Mary Rowan, Joanna Stevens, Lavinia Carter, E. C. Grady, Gladys Redmond.

## THIMBLE CLUB

The Thimble Club ladies have celebrated their 44th club anniversary. They began as a sewing and home club and have remained so through the years, meeting once a month from home to home. And once a year they used to give a dinner for their husbands and a Summer picnic. They have sewn as genteel women through the years of styles from bustles and lace to lingerie. The present members are: Missesses Mildred V. Anthony, Bertha J. Buckner, Gertrude Dixon, Edna Holland, Sarah Montjoy, Fannie Freeman, Mamie Polkinghorn, Mamie O. Trice, Ruth R. Wheeler and Carrie Wilkinson.

## WARDROBE CLUB

The name does not belie the fine charitable work. Begun in 1901 to care for the children's clothing at the Orphans' Home. Every May Day new garments are provided for each child in the home. In later years besides this special Orphan Home service the Wardrobers have done general charity. Club officials: Mrs. D. C. Williams, Mrs. Julia Gibbs, Mrs. Ollie Walton.

## FORTNIGHTLY

This is a husbands and wives club that started 30 odd years ago and is still intact but not so frequently or merrily. Four couples began it at a Dutch luncheon. It was an informal home around home club. In these later years the get-togethers are once or twice a year. The present members are: The Frank J. Robersons, the Augustus O. Thorntons, the E. G. Hobsons, the E. L. Harris, the W. H. Hoffmans, the S. P. Staffords, and the George H. Andersons.

## PLAYERS CLUB

This is a bridge whist club which meets once a month. Enough said except to mention the ladies: Mrs. Fred P. Blair, Mrs. Anna Marshall Brown, Mrs. Winifred Brown, Mrs. Mae Cox, Mrs. Cecelia Clay, Mrs. Nell McMahon, Mrs. Dorothy Jones, Mrs. Blanche Purnell, Mrs. Irene Robinson, Mrs. Idella Thornton, Mrs. Bernice Bush, Mrs. Jane Gordon, Mrs. Ann Simms, Mrs. T. Q. Morton and Mrs. Ethel Bowles.

## READING CLUB

The Reading Club was organized in 1910 with the simple motto "To be, not seem." It was composed of a group of school teachers under the leadership of Miss Arsania Williams. A study program was outlined and a plan for community social work. Up until 1918 the club sponsored a Tag Day collections for charities and civic institutions. More than \$700 was contributed to the Orphan Home, Old Folks' Home, Rescue Home, Y. W. C. A. and Peoples Hospital. In the study program were "Modern Drama," "Women in Science," "History and Development of American Negro Life," "Changing Social Trends," and other kindred subjects.

The following have served as president: Misses Arsania Williams, Zenobia Shoulders (Johnson), Dora J. Moore, Areatha Hankal, Ethelyn Hoard, Loreta Henson, Bessie Coleman, Ella Patton, Elizabeth Higgins, Rose Harris Parris. Misses Lorata Henson and Gertrude Alford are the 1937 president and secretary.

## COTERIE GIRLS' CLUB

Some 20 years ago a group of girls organized as the "Coterie" at the home of Miss Zenobia Shoulders. Their program included both social and charitable endeavors. The 1937 president is Miss Zephyr C. Lane; Secretary, Miss Olivia Richardson, and Treasurer, Mrs. Zenobia S. Johnson. (Continued on page 50)

# There Was Pleasure Back When

The year of the World's Fair here was one of continuous social activity. That Fall the high school football team from Louisville played Sumner High here. Excerpts from the long account of the visit and game are:

"The final score was 0 to 0. . . . Prof. Elmer Campbell was the referee. . . . The Louisville team was met at the station by Prof. Huffman and Campbell and escorted to a large equipped boarding house where each player averaged ten biscuits. . . . The T. C. G. C. girls gave an informal dance Saturday evening at the residence of Miss Allie Simms. The spacious parlors of her palatial residence were beautifully decorated with Sumner and Louisville colors. For three hours the guests engaged in the latest dances of the season. The dining table was decorated with yellow and white chrysanthemums and in the center a gigantic pumpkin filled with the most delicious fruit. Miss Nannie Turpin, the club president, made an excellent welcome address. . . . Saturday evening Prof. E. C. Campbell gave a lovely dinner to the young men and served several courses. After dinner Miss Hutt, the prima donna of St. Louis, rendered a pretty solo. . . . That night Mrs. Bertha Burles gave a whist party for the boys. . . . The weather was fine but very cold. The Sumner

boys made a large bonfire at the game. St. Louisans came to the game with colors and ribbons on their carriages and turnouts. The hospitality was magnificent. Louisville is indebted to St. Louis."

## JOHN CASEY HAD ONLY FREE CONCESSION AT WORLD'S FAIR—

The St. Louis World's Fair was a wealth making affair. The hundreds of concessions were taxed by the Fair Commission. There was only one concession that did not have to pay the tax, and that was the one given to John Casey, father of the prominent Carondelet family. His was a fruit and cigar stand. His daughters helped him operate the busy little business. John Casey had been a long-time employee in the family of David Francis, the President of the Fair. This grant of a free concession was out of the esteem of Gov. Francis towards John Casey.

### "Lan-a-Yap"

Remember the old red hot Jazzland down on Market Street? It used to advertise "Lagnappe Night" (pronounced "lan-a-yap" and a forerunner of the bank nights and paydays of the high pressure theatre ballyhoo.

## When the T. C. G. C. Topped the Town

No social club of young women has quite reached the pinnacle of the Twenty Century Girls' Club that was in full blossom during the World Fair here. These girls were pals in Sumner High and their club not only held high in social affairs but they did splendid work for charity. Twenty girls who were jolly and popular. Here are their names then and now:

Top row: Misses Annie Segar, Evelyn Hereford (Norris), Bertha Nesbitt (Rouse), Alice Simms, Hazel (Giles), Orphelia Garrett (Ormand).\*

Malissia Parham (McClanahan), Nannie Walton (Douglass), Dorothea Nesbitt (Jones), Marie Henderson (Keys), Nannie Turpin (Thomas), Katherine Harris.\*

Bottom row: Eugenia Mack (Maxwell), Letitia Reynolds (Spurlock), Ruth Thomas, Okasenia Jones (Ficklin), Clyde Garrett (Bowens), Olivia Richardson, Julia Harris (LeClaire). Not in picture: Maudelle Brown (Bousefield).



# About the Leading Churches

## FIRST BAPTIST

Cardinal and Bell Avenues

Rev. James M. Bracy, Pastor

This fountain head of Baptist churches in St. Louis is now 110 years old. It has an unusual record of having had only three places of worship during this century and a decade of time. And an equally remarkable record of having only 12 pastors. Strong men have marked its pulpit—among them the first pastor, the Rev. John Berry Meachum, Rev. R. H. Cole, beloved school principal of fifty years service, and the Rev. F. F. Martyn who was a fine musician as well as a learned minister.

## ST. PAUL A. M. E.

Leffingwell and Lawton

Rev. Frank Madison Reid, Pastor

This capstone of the African Methodist Episcopal was organized in the dark days of 1840. William Paul Quinn preached from across on the Illinois side before beginning the work on this slave side. The list of pastors is a long and impressive one. Such names as Shaffer, Revels, Cotman, Preston, Cook, Brooks, and Williams were ministers who were without peers. The St. Paul edifice is one of the few built and completed by Colored in the city. It is the largest "dollar money" contributor in the connection.

## CENTRAL BAPTIST

Washington and Ewing Avenues

Rev. George E. Stevens, Pastor (retiring)

Rev. W. H. Long, Pastor-Elect

Central is 90 years old. No church in the city

has been as influential and developed civic leadership as has Central. Under the pastorage of Rev. Stevens (34 years) the spiritual has always given the sparks of energy to the moral betterment of the entire city. In the fight for the present location of Sumner High School, the fight against the proposed Jim Crow law in 1907, the residential segregation bill of 1915—Central and her pastor were among the leaders.

## METROPOLITAN A. M. E. ZION

Garrison and Lucas

Rev. John F. Moreland, Pastor

Metropolitan is the largest church by membership in the city. It was begun in a permanent way in 1876 by Rev. Jeremiah Washington, whose name the church officially bears. A line of distinguished pastors have been at Metropolitan—Rev. John F. Moreland, Sr., Rev. E. D. W. Jones (Bishop), Rev. G. W. Gaines, Rev. B. G. Shaw (Bishop), and Rev. H. H. Jackson. The present pastor, Rev. John F. Moreland, son of the former pastor, is one of the first Negroes to graduate from Eden Seminary, where he did post-graduate work.

## UNION MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH

Pine Blvd. and Leffingwell Ave.

Rev. B. F. Abbott, Pastor

Goes back to 1840, and was reorganized in 1846 after a split with the Southern Methodist. Had white

(Continued on page 27)

## "The Elijah" at City Auditorium, April 20, 1937

*The most outstanding musical event in St. Louis was the presenting of "Elijah" by a group of artists (Todd Duncan, Ann Wiggins Brown, Louise Burge, Alexander Gatewood, as soloist) members of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, a chorus of 300 voices under the baton of C. Spencer Tocus. It was both a musical and civic success and was sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Fine Arts Society.*



pastors until 1865 Rev. E. W. S. Peck became the first Negro pastor. Acquired beautiful Temple Israel as place of worship in 1908 under Rev. R. E. Gillum. Is the mother church in mid-west for Methodist Episcopal connection. Rev. B. F. Abbott has served as pastor for 29 years with many accomplishments.

### ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL

Garrison and Locust  
D. R. Clarke, Rector

Beginning as a small and doubtful mission in 1874, and a year later under the name of "Mission of the Good Samaritan," the Parish of All Saints has grown into a major influence. The name of Father Cassius M. C. Mason, who came out from Baltimore in 1879, and who served long and with great-heart, is entwined with the growth of All Saints. A triumvirate of laymen in the early days was Albert Burgess, lawyer, senior warden; James W. Grant, treasurer, and John B. Vashon, clerk. Hutchins Inge and Wilmot Burgess were prominent latter-day laymen. Upon Father Mason's death in 1917 another young man from the East came to carry on—Father D. R. Clarke, who is the present pastor.

### PLEASANT GREEN BAPTIST CHURCH

Leffingwell Ave. and Wash St.  
Rev. John H. Davenport, Pastor

Organized in 1876 by Rev. Thomas Napier. One of the greatest preachers of St. Louis, Rev. J. K. Parker, began as pastor in 1903, and his sermons and singing were outstanding. In 1905 the annual custom of holding an Easter baptizing in the Mississippi River preceded by a colorful religious parade. This event has attracted thousands. One of the best organized churches in the city.

### ST. PHILLIP'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

Goode and St. Ferdinand Aves.  
Rev. Andrew Schulze, Pastor

This 10-year-old church is one of the fastest growing congregations in the city. It began in 1927 with 25 communicants and now has 354. There are 245 in its Sunday school. The history of the Lutheran work among Colored people as expressed in St. Phillip's goes back 25 years to a mission begun downtown by Mrs. M. Baehler. The first pastor was Rev. P. E. Gose. There are four active auxiliaries: Ladies' Aid Society, Men's Club, Senior Young People's Society, and the Junior Young People's. The church edifice is the most beautiful of the smaller city churches.

### ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH

St. Louis, from its beginning, has been strong in the Catholic Faith. Definite work among the Colored citizens dates from 1856 when the Sisters of Mercy under the Jesuit Fathers opened a night school for Negroes. Two years later at St. Xavier's Church the present St. Elizabeth Church had its beginning. The early good man in this work was Father Panken, who came in 1872. His untiring labors endeared him to Catholic and Protestant alike. It was under Father Panken that the Oblate Colored Sisters of Providence came to St. Louis in 1880. Today the Oblate Sisters have a beautiful Orphanage and school at Normandy in St. Louis County. Father Panken represents the era of St. Elizabeth's initiate.

The second era of broadening influence began under Father William Markoe, S. J., who became the pastor in 1927. Father Markoe, with a fearless and studious approach of the perplexing inter-racial problems, has brought St. Elizabeth into an inestimable position. The Parish has grown by double in the decade of his labors, with the interim pastorate of Father Bork, S. J., and Father Wash, S. J.

### CHURCHES AND PASTORS

Southern Mission Baptist, 2966 Market.....	Rev. H. Gore
TrueLight Baptist, 201 S 16th.....	Rev. R. C. Clopton
Memorial Baptist, 2736 Pine.....	Rev. T. Theo. Lovelace
Berea Presbyterian, 3027 Pine.....	Rev. Milton Thompson
Jameson C. M. E., Clark and Leffingwell.....	Rev. W. M. Crain
LaSalle Street Methodist, 2935 LaSalle.....	Rev. J. M. Riley
Quinn Chapel A. M. E., Bowen & Minnesota.....	Rev. G. E. Horsey
Compton Hill Baptist, 3129 LaSalle.....	Rev. W. F. Summerville
Corinthian Baptist, 6326 Colorado.....	Rev. Wm. H. Harris
Calvary Baptist, 2625 Morgan.....	Rev. H. Y. Taylor
Prince of Peace Baptist, 2741 Dayton.....	Rev. B. J. Perkins
Metropolitan Baptist, 14th and Carr.....	Rev. A. Foster
First Free Baptist, 3403 Franklin.....	Rev. J. L. Boyd
St. Peter's A. M. E., 2508 N. Leffingwell.....	Rev. R. L. Phillips
Wayman Temple A. M. E. 23rd & Wash.....	Rev. J. L. House
St. Luke's Baptist, 3204 Lucas.....	Rev. J. E. Nance
Washington Tabernacle, Compton and Washington.....	Rev. J. E. Nance
Fairfax Baptist, Vandeventer and Cook.....	Rev. J. D. Howard
Lane Tabernacle, 4371 Enright.....	Rev. Noah W. Clark
Seruggia Memorial, Spring and Cook.....	Rev. J. C. Harris
Samaritan Methodist, 4168 West Belle.....	Rev. B. R. Booker
Seven Day Adventist, Cook and Sarah.....	Elder Adolphus E. Webb
Westside Baptist, 3964 Fairfax.....	Rev. J. E. Crummie
Antioch Baptist, Goode and N. Market.....	Rev. W. L. Perry
Centennial Christian, 4400 Aldine.....	Rev. Wm. Alphir*
P. McPheeters Memorial Presby., 1726 Goode.....	Rev. T. H. Parish
St. James A. M. E., Pendleton and St. Ferdinand.....	Rev. J. A. Dames
Providence Baptist, 4354 Kennerly.....	Rev. Wm. Johnson

### Men of the Past

(Continued from page 11)

Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1907, he worked untiringly on experiments when not in the classroom. His discoveries were accepted and published in the leading scientific magazines of the U. S. and Europe. He wrote upon such subjects as "Morphology of the Avian Brain," "Ecological Notes on the Cladocera Copeda," "Experiments on the Color Vision of the Honey Bee," and "Reactions of the Mason Wasp."

Although not a native St. Louisan, he gave his best and hardest years here. The "Charles Henry Turner School" is named in his honor. Commented the *St. Louis Argus* upon his death: "Dr. Turner was easily the greatest scientist his race has ever produced and, in fact, stood in the front rank of the scientists of the world." But St. Louis did not realize his greatness until years after his death.

### FATHER PANKEN

The work of the Catholic Church among Colored St. Louisans was largely developed by this young priest who was a native of Holland. Father Panken was first in the Indian missionary field, then he came to St. Louis and for 22 years labored in the cause of Colored Catholics. He shaped St. Elizabeth Parish out of an early but latent effort; he was responsible for the coming to St. Louis of the Oblate Colored Sisters of Providence and beginning their orphanage and school here. He was endeared to Catholic and Protestant alike for his true missionary spirit.

### HUTCHINS INGE

The "Gentleman from Virginia," the most public spirited citizen of all St. Louisans, came to St. Louis first in 1879 as one of the jubilee singers of Hampton Institute. He attended Oberlin College in Ohio, then came back to St. Louis as a school principal. He went to Washington for a few years to work in the Government bureau, then returned to St. Louis to enter the practice of law and conduct a real estate business. A loveable and confirmed bachelor Hutchins Inge was. His interests were many, including his Church (All Saints) in which he was long a vestryman and manager of the choir; he was an official in the Orphans' Home, the Y. M. C. A., the Old Folks' Home. He was an ardent Republican whose challenge was always ready. He gave to others and lived nobly his 83 years. He died in August, 1936.

# Early Fraternals in St. Louis

## Early Masons in St. Louis

The Masonic fraternity (A. F. and A. M.) in St. Louis goes back before the Civil War. The first lodge was Prince Hall, the second was Lone Star, and the third, was the H. McGee. These were the first organized west of the Mississippi River. The McGee Lodge became very prominent and had some of the outstanding old St. Louisans in it. Three of these were William Henry Hopson, Anthony Brown and J. G. Pettiford.

William Henry Hopson came from Virginia and his parents were free. His great grandfather fought at Bunker Hill. As a young man he was a barber on the river—when steamboating was the main transportation. Later he had a shop at 4423 Easton Avenue.

Anthony Brown was born a slave in Tennessee. He became a cabin boy on the river, later became a steward and purchased his own freedom for \$900 in 1858. He also bought his old mother for \$300. He tired of the river after 20 years and became head janitor for the *Post-Dispatch* newspaper.

J. G. Pettiford was born free in Illinois. He too was a cabin boy and steward on the river. Then he secured a job with a commission merchant on Commercial Street. During the 30 years with this firm he never lost a day.

Other old Masons were John C. Feugh, George Lofton, James Austin, A. C. Gillispie, J. P. Watkins and Samuel Brown.

Associated with these patriarchs was Thomas A. Marshall of South St. Louis, who is still very active in Masonic affairs.

## A Midnight Funeral

One of St. Louis' most weird spectacles was on the night of September 4, 1899. Through the west end street moved a silent procession of figures gowned in long white, black, red and purple robes. In the midst four strong figures carried a coffin on their shoulders. There were electric lights on the corners and gas lights at intervals which shone quaintly upon the slow moving hosts. Late pedestrians stood by and shivered; policemen on their beats went blink-eyed but dared not interfere.

This was a real funeral, the Scottish Rite services over the body of Robert S. Barrett, 2821 Laclede Avenue, who was a 33rd degree Mason.

First in line of robed marchers were J. Milton Turner and Prof. O. M. Woods, principal of L'Overture School. They were the two high priests. The chief mourner was Richard D. Barrett, followed by attendants with battleaxes. At 20th and Pine the casket was placed in a hearse and carried to All Saints Church, 22nd and Wash Streets.

## Fifty-seven Years a Mason

Thomas A. Marshall of Carondelet, who came to St. Louis as a boy in 1865, is the oldest Colored Mason in the city. If not the oldest he is certainly the most active in that fraternity. He was "made" in 1880 and knew the men who had set up the Grand Lodge in Missouri. He is now the Grand Historian of the Grand Commandery; during the 57 years in the order he has been Grand High Priest and Grand King of the Grand Chapter.

In better times there were 20 lodges in St. Louis; now there are 12. The founder of the Missouri Grand Lodge was H. McGee Alexander under the dispensation of 1865. Before then there had been two lodges

here under the Grand Lodge of Ohio and one under the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

### Leaders of the Past

Among the early Masonic strongmen were Sandy Pettiford, H. H. Jones, John Pride, William H. Hobson, Anthony Brown, all high Masons; Milton Fields, organizer of the Consistory; and Richard W. Marlow, James W. Grant, and J. Milton Turner, all well known.

### Present-day Leaders

Among the Masonic leaders of 1937 in St. Louis are: James W. Beard and George W. Lewis, Past Grand Masters (Lewis is also District Deputy Grand Master); Dr. G. B. Key, Grand Treasurer; John P. Parr, Grand Secretary; and Samuel Johnson, Walter J. Baker, George Broomfield, Steven A. May, and J. M. Patterson, all high men in the Order.

In the Shriners, E. R. Hollister is Grand Potentate of Medina Temple; George R. Walker is Grand Secretary.

## Founder of Missouri Pythianism

The man who founded Pythianism in Missouri was William Thomas Mumford. He came to St. Louis from Ohio in 1869. In 1881 he organized "Pride of the West" lodge, the number one in the city and State. Four years later he organized the Grand Lodge of Missouri and Kansas, and was the first Grand Chancellor.

Beginning with 1900 Aaron W. Lloyd became Grand Chancellor and the order grew steadily. Under Lloyd a burial department was established, and a quarter-million dollars in assets accumulated. One of the features of the Missouri Grand Lodge was the saving of valuable properties of Negroes. One instance was the saving of the famous Grove Potato Farm at Edwardsville, Kansas.

## MOSES DICKSON

This old citizen was active before the Civil War. He came to St. Louis in 1844 and organized the Knights of Liberty. This was a bold undertaking at that time; Negroes were not allowed to learn to read and write or organize. Moses Dickson not only organized his Knights, but took part in the underground railroad through which slaves were aided in escape to free territory. He is best known as the founder of the Order of Twelve and Knights and Daughters of Tabor. He was an A. M. E. preacher and a high Mason. He died at his home at 2651 Pine Street, November 28, 1901.

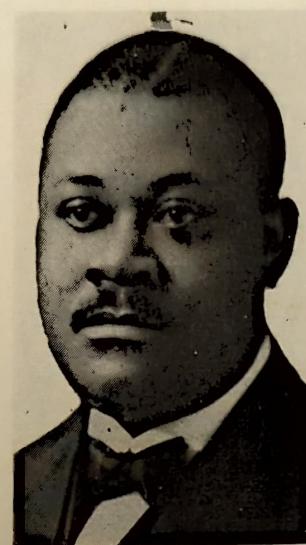
## ONCE COMMISSIONED IN NATIONAL GUARD

Although there is no provision in the Missouri National Guard for colored citizens, and despite the fact that colored citizens are taxed with others to build the million dollar armory now being constructed, once, and two generations back, Negroes were regular commissioned officers in the Missouri National Guard. Following the Civil War, Governor Thomas Fletcher commissioned the following officers: Colonel Frank Roberson, Adjutant J. Milton Turner, Captain Charleton Tandy and Captain Berzey.

The Negro unit was known as the Attucks Guards.

# Thirty Years Detective

LIEUTENANT IRA L. COOPER of the St. Louis Police Department, is one of the outstanding men in bringing criminals to justice in the country. He has been a member of the St. Louis Police Department since 1906. Was a trained optician but his steady advance in law enforcement branch of the city kept him from returning to his profession.



Ira L. Cooper

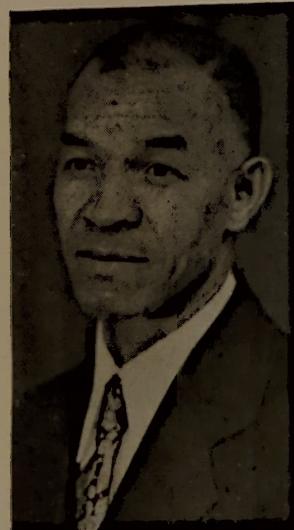
Lieutenant Cooper has figured in four major criminal solutions: the Merchants Trust robbery of 1924, the Chesterfield Bank robbery, the Schulze Fur robbery and the Stickney robbery. But he is known over the world for his capture of the kidnapers in the Jacob Hoffman case, the first time kidnapers were ever caught with their victim. For this Scotland Yard in England made him an honorary member. His picture was carried in the London papers at the time.

Back in 1909 the Department awarded Cooper a medal for bravery. But it was the Honorary Membership in the Washington, D. C., Police Association that is perhaps his highest honor. There are less than 20 of these memberships throughout the world.

Lieutenant Cooper's hobby is trap shooting. He has a fine collection of guns of all descriptions and is still adding to his many pieces.

## Big Brother to Pine Street Y. M. C. A.

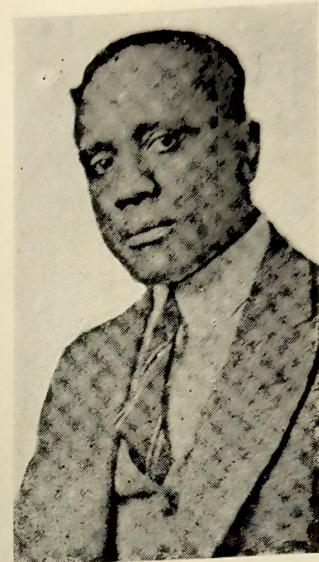
THOMAS A. MARSHALL, retired Post Office employee, whose yeoman work with the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. from its beginning has been a meritorious record in itself. In the early and uncertain days of the "Y" here he always was ready to serve in any vacancy or capacity that its advancement demanded. The real Big Brother of the Pine Street "Y".



Thomas A. Marshall

## A Chemist in Charge

OSCAR A. FICKLIN, chemist in charge of the testing laboratory of the Union Electric Company, whose efficiency brought him promotion. Since 1905 with the power company, and since 1920 in charge of his department where the river water is tested before used in the giant boilers, where the coal and oil are analyzed, where an unusual line of technical knowledge and skill is in daily use — unusual opportunity for Colored Americans.

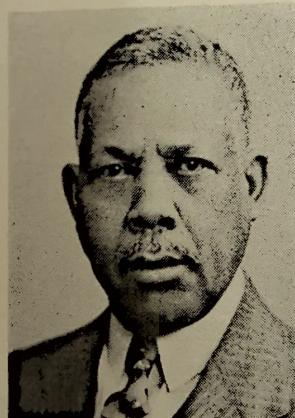


Oscar S. Ficklin

## Thirty-Five Years Grocerman

J. T. NEVINS, a pioneer merchant who began in the grocery store business back in 1902 and has made, with the assistance of his wife, a success of a difficult business, especially since the rise of the chain stores.

He is known as one of the best buyers in the business, which has been important in his success.

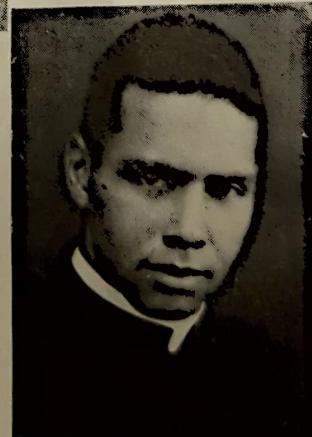


T. J. Nevins

## First St. Louis Colored Priest

FATHER ORION FRANCIS WELLS, S. B. D., the first ordained Catholic priest of our group from St. Louis. Educated in public schools here, then 14 years' study for the priesthood in

St. Augustine Seminary at Bay St. Louis, Miss., conducted by the Society of the Divine Word. Ordained at St. Francis Xavier's College Church, May 6, 1937, and assigned to Lafayette, La., parish.



Father Orion F. Wells

Lawyers  
 Some  
 Members  
 of  
 the  
 Mound  
 City  
 Bar

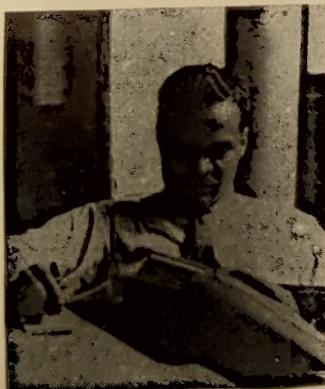


Bottom five: Harvey V. Tucker, president; Robert L. Witherpoon, Virgil Lucas, secretary; Joseph L. McLemore, Edwin F. Kenswil. Top eight: Silas E. Garner, DeWitt Lawson, George Wade, William H. Parker, N. B. Young, Ellis Outlaw, Harrison Hollie, Ambrose A. Page.

### Mound City Bar

Shortly after the World War and the coming of a number of younger lawyers to St. Louis, the Mound

(Continued on next page)



David M. Grant



Joseph P. Harris



Judge Frank S. Bledsoe



Henry D. Espy



Sidney R. Redmond

## Sketches of Lawyers on Opposite Page

City Bar Association was organized. Until his death in 1933 the dean of the profession was Albert Burgess who practiced for more than fifty years here. Short sketches of the lawyers whose pictures are on the opposite page are:

**Frank S. Bledsoe**, first Colored elected Justice of Peace by Democrats. Sits in old Court House in court room where the Dred Scott case was first tried in 1848. A graduate of Howard University and in practice here since 1923.

**Henry D. Espy**, twice president of the N. A. A. C. P. and associate counsel in important cases of public interest. Graduate of Howard University.

**Silas E. Garner**, former special assistant to State Attorney General and prominent in the general practice here since 1919. A graduate of old West Tennessee.

**David M. Grant**, assistant city counselor, first to hold such office under a local Democratic administration. A graduate of Howard University.

**Joseph P. Harris**, 27 years a public official in the Probate Court, whose record was one of advancement and respect by the bench and bar, whose ambition carried him through extra studious hours and admittance to the Bar and into the practice of law. One of the first to do social settlement work more than 30 years ago when he founded a small center near the levee.

**Harrison Hollie**, in general practice in Kansas before coming to St. Louis in 1926. He is a graduate of Kansas University.

**Edwin F. Kenswil**, began practice in 1923 and is a graduate of Howard University. One of top men in present city administration.

**DeWitt Lawson**, member of Nebraska and Arkansas bars before coming to St. Louis to practice in 1928. A graduate of the University of Nebraska.

**Virgil Lucas**, secretary of the Mound City Bar. Began practice here in 1932. A graduate of Howard University.

**Joseph L. McLemore**, City Legal Aid Assistant, president of Board of Curators of Lincoln University and first Colored to be nominated on Democratic ticket in State (for Congress, 1928). Graduate of New York University and Howard University.

**Ellis Outlaw**, in practice here since 1927. A graduate of Chicago Law School of De Paul U.

**William H. Parker, Sr.**, admitted to bar in 1911 and in practice in Kansas City for a few years. Prominent in City Administration setup in building department.

**Ambrose A. Page**, in practice since 1928. Was French interpreter with the A. E. F. in France where he served for more than 14 months.

**Harvey V. Tucker**, president of the Mound City Bar. Began practice here in 1923. A graduate of Howard University.

**Sidney D. Redmond**, chairman of Executive Committee of N. A. A. C. P. and one of counsel in important civil rights cases brought against State and City. A graduate of Harvard University.

**George W. Wade**, admitted to practice in 1919. Active in legal work since retirement as Government employee in 1934.

**Robert L. Witherspoon**, vice-president of Bar and in practice since 1930. A graduate of Howard University.

**N. B. Young**, began practice here in 1924. A member of the Alabama Bar previously. Editor of "St. Louis American" and "Your St. Louis." A graduate of Yale University.

## Salute to Tom Powell!

(Continued from page 8)

inissent and boastful of the feats of 1918 "over there". The great danger of veterans is the time they begin to parade and dream and boast only of the past. Tom Powell is living in the present St. Louis.

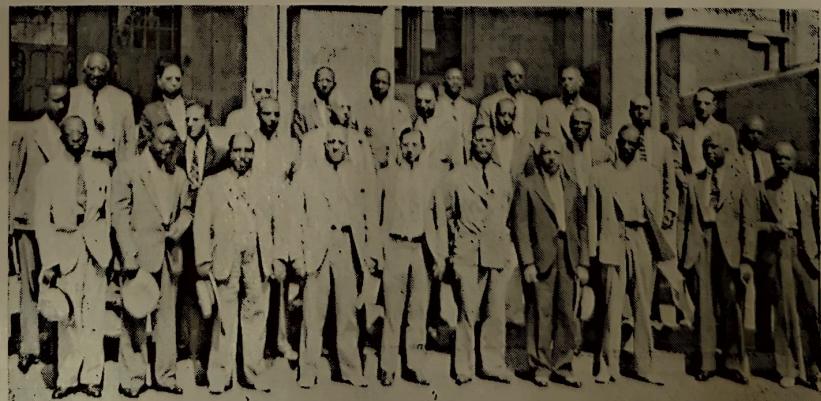
And so the place of honor in the 1937 "Your St. Louis and Mine" goes to these doughty, energetic and far-seeing legionnaires. Hats off and three cheers to Tom Powell Post Number 77, the Number One organization of our city and state.

## Madam C. J. Walker

(Continued from page 15)

started. Her rating reached the million dollar mark, but she never lost her common touch; she remembered those friends who had aided her in the long dark days. She always held St. Louis close to her heart, often coming here. On the eve of her last illness she came to St. Louis to stay and consult with her life-long friend, Mrs. C. K. Robinson, one of those few who had bought one of the first bonds. This last visit was in the Spring of 1919, two months before she died. Her generosity reached St. Louis in the form of contributions to the Y. M. and Y. W., the Orphans' and Old Folks' Homes, and other charities. Her business has given several hundred St. Louisans employment as agents and operators.

## FIRST CLASS OF PHYSICIANS ATTENDING ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY SPECIAL SUMMER COURSE



Bottom, left: T. L. Walker, G. J. Dixon, R. M. Scott, Earle Williams, G. A. Gaikins, M. A. Richardson, R. W. White, J. E. Hurt, S. E. Moore, E. J. Gregg. Top, left: W. W. Yerby, S. P. Stafford, O. W. Johnson, B. W. Carter, W. B. Christian, G. B. Key, J. C. Sherard, E. T. Taylor, W. A. Younge, J. E. Eubanks, L. E. Vincent, Dr. Alexander of K. C., O. F. Perdue, W. E. Hill, J. A. Flowers, Leroy Dabbs, Alton Blythewood, J. F. Winston.

(Not in picture: Dr. A. N. Vaughn.)

# Some Basic Cultural Developments

There has been an appreciable number of Negroes in St. Louis from its founding in 1764. They came with the early French and Spanish settlers, and were augmented later when the great West was opened and slave interests moved across the Mississippi River from Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Alabama. Then came the steamboat era following the Civil War and up from the plantations and bayous of Mississippi and Louisiana came the greenhorn farm hands, small town domestics, the hard-muscled roustabouts and beautiful octoroos. This was a generation of glamour—the golden steamboat days—up until the railroads supplanted the river trade and the World's Fair of 1904 signaled a new era for St. Louis.

Of course, there is no precise "Negro culture" in an American city such as St. Louis. There are roots and tendencies; there are diffused customs and acquired habits. Negroes, like the Germans of St. Louis, have implanted the city with particular ways and means of living. The attempt to mark out a cultural development of Negro America does require some mental contortions and a skeptical approach. And if you are thin-skinned or Puritanical you should read no more of this.

Until the World's Fair of 1904 St. Louis was known as "the sporting town". St. Louis had been a "border city," a "river terminal," and "uncultured congerie." Those were the popular appraisals measured by that standard of culture marked by genteel conformity. But to cut beneath this derma and think of culture as the process of adjustment to environment, St. Louis presents an interesting study.

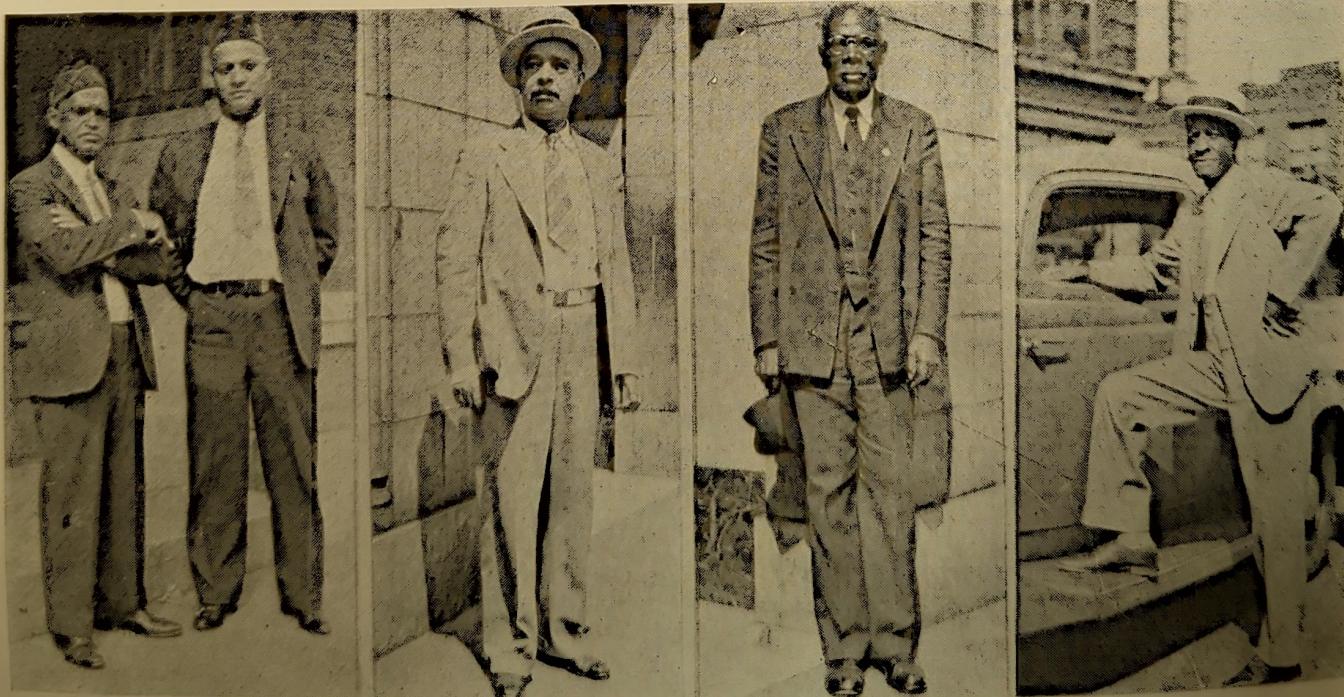
## Steamboat Era

The golden era of the steamboat on the Mississippi reached its peak between 1870 and 1880. Packet lines centered a growing commerce on St. Louis, then a city of 350,000 population. The levee was an apron of industry, and Negro stewards, cabin boys, porters, deck hands and roustabouts were a part of this color-

ful busy scene. The steamboat trade from the vast lower Mississippi not only brought recruits to the levee industry, but fed St. Louis its supply of beautiful women. (Please bear in mind this is a search for basic culture, not Sunday school morality!)

And, hold your breath: this era of the steamboat is symbolized by the Negro roustabout and the octoroon ladies! Neither of these symbols is as destitute or prostitute from a strictly cultural study as they might seem upon first blush. Nor is this any pretense of a glorification of either.

The tough-sinewed, egregious handlers of cotton bales and crates of machinery—these coonjining, happy-go-lucky roustabouts—were the necessary amanuensis of that imperfect but romantic medium of commerce, the Mississippi River steamboat. The operation of a steamboat without a crew of black roustas was inconceivable. Not that steamboats could not have been operated more efficiently without these black John Henrys, but that the steamboat was a part of a lazy economic system that was built upon the very backs of black men. The steamboat was the whole Southern economic structure in a nutshell; its voracious boilers were fed pitch and wood by black men, its decks loaded and unloaded by black men, its cabin and staterooms served by black servants, its saloon and promenade strutted and enjoyed by white gentlemen; its fo'c'sle ruled by an overseer known as the captain and the decks by a mate who coaxed and cussed excellent toil out of those diffident blacks on and below. The steamboat was the Southern economic world afloat. No real attempt to understand the cultural roots of the Negroes of St. Louis can overlook or omit these lowly roustabouts. Indeed, they were the undertow of the monetary commerce that was making St. Louis into a city of major importance. These roustabouts earned and spent money; they were the economic mud-sill of the colored population; and to boot, they left their imprint of song and story and lore. Culture



Legion Twin Cylinders  
Robt. N. Owens and Walter  
Lowe

Pres. Peoples Hospital  
Dr. W. B. Christian

"Get-'em-told-with-facts"  
Dr. C. H. Wilson

"49,537 Votes for School Bd."  
John W. Hays

that is not parasitical, must be rooted in nature to secure adequate sustenance. These black stevedores of the Mississippi were the tap roots of the flowering century plant of western river commerce. And century plant like, it bloomed and died at the turn of the twentieth century.

These Negro roustabouts were a powerful but unorganized labor bloc. No steamboat could move without them. They were using the sitdown strike method fifty years in advance. They were hired when the boat left port and discharged when it arrived at its destination. All loading and unloading at terminals was extra; the roustas only did the work while in transit, but it was the vast amount of trans-vestige of organization these roustas stuck more closely together than present-day labor organizations. When a rousa demanded \$70 for the trip, not another rousa would work for less. An actual report of the bargaining methods used on the St. Louis levee is reported in the Post-Dispatch of November 17, 1901:

"Well, we're paying \$50 this afternoon, boys."  
"Taint nuff, boss."  
"It's all you get."  
"All right, boss, we's living easy on shore."  
"How much you fellows want?"  
"Sixty, boss."  
"See you in hell 'fore I give you sixty."  
"Aw-right, boss, we's living right on."

The next morning with no roustas to be found for less than sixty, the mate cussed loud and long and gave them sixty.

But the old steamboat system was wasteful just as the old Southern economic system, both in man-power and natural resources. The Negro roustabout had no outlook in life but the slavery of the heavy toil and the ogre of riotous recesses in St. Louis and Memphis. They brought along the field and river songs, all of them robust and some bawdy, later to be transcribed and rehashed as American folk music, from the simple "Steamboat Bill" to the sonorous "Old Man River." They brought and executed a rich vein of American harmonics and rhythms on the blatant banjo and rumba guitar. They invented the fine art of jousting heavy cotton bales and toting fabulous weights by balancing and synchronizing their bodies and muscles into a dancing trot called "cooning." They, in their hours of leisure and outlets of passion created dance steps that have echoed on Broadway stages. They were in point, cultural functionaries playing a part in the adjustment to the new western environment.

The complement of the steamboat roustabouts was the octoroon girls who made St. Louis an inland rival of New York's Bowery and San Francisco's Barbary Coast. To deliberately bring redlights into a study of the cultural development of any people is to invite quick censure. But must we not look at conditions as they actually were? And let it be interposed here that there were 22,000 Negro citizens in St. Louis in 1890 and the selection of these two symbols, the roustas and the octoroons, by no means impugns their general uprightness. Yet the search for cultural backgrounds, for man's adjustment to environment, cannot be a prudish search. One well directed slumming excursion may be worth more than a year's attendance of a missionary ladies' sewing circle.

Out of the green scum and muck grow the fairest lilies and valuable hardwood trees; out of old Chestnut Valley sprang the stock of popular American music, nurtured and flavored by Negro musicians. Many of the theme songs and radio favorites of 1937 were first played here in the '90s. The much heard "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" is one outstanding example. It is not that these octoroon ladies should be pedes-

talled. They were merely the foils that brought the creative forces together.

American ragtime, out of which the blues and swing music evolved, should have a St. Louis label on it. Perhaps the entertaining piano player should be the third symbol of this era; every bar, club and place had a "piano man". Some were trained musicians, some natural musicians. They developed under this primrose environment what was the first formal American "blues" and ragtime music. They were playing such in St. Louis 20 years before the country took it on as part of the American scene and idiom. "The St. Louis Blues" is the trademark of this whole development. And how this affects our present day culture one needs only to listen to the radio in our Professor's living room, or attend a fraternity Christmas soiree.

The steamboat era is no more. Roustabouts are now a mechanical hoist and crane. Two of the old-timers were basking on the levee when one of the new Diesel-powered tow steamboats came down pushing a dozen barges.

"Here comes one of them new steamboats," said one.

"Huh, steamboat!" the other grunted. "That ain't no steamboat, 'cause there ain't no roustas working on it."

And so it was true. There was more cargo in those dozen barges than two dozen of the old time steamboats would have fetched. And all of the unloading and re-loading would be done by electric machines that a crew of 200 roustas would have taken five days to do. The roustabouts are symbols of a past glamorous age, but their cultural contribution lingers.

And the octoroon ladies! Well, do not be too sure. Madame Pompadour and Sappho and Mae West are cultural symbols. Popular trends in dress and thought and style attitudes are represented by them. . . .

#### Two Types of Leaders

St. Louis has never been a haloed city. At times graft and boodle have warped its politics, open vice marred its civic pride. Reform and circumspect came with the World's Fair. St. Louis had become a cosmopolitan by then. And through all this glamorous period colored St. Louis had been susceptible. Two types of leadership had come about. One was the strong men of the prosperous underworld, bar-room owners and vice lords. These were not measly Scrooges in sin, but rather Hercules in generosity. They may have been legitimate leaders in a different environment.

The other type of leaders were the public school men, all imported to occupy the principalships of the Negro public schools. These came with degrees in classical education, with their prided mastery of Greek and Latin, with marks as logicians and mathematicians. They brought to St. Louis seeds of formal culture that found slow rootage.

Between these two extreme leaderships, the vice lords and the academicians, the thirty odd thousand colored St. Louisans came along. The World's Fair climaxed the period. Outsiders from the four corners came. The vestibuled trains had wrenched the garland of romance from the river packets. The Fair attracted many Negroes, as workers, as visitors, and as exhibitionists. With thousands of visitors pouring in the city, domestic service mounted; colored maids and cooks, butlers and porters were needed; they came in from the nearby states and remained after the Fair. Even a goodly per cent of visitors returned to live. And here was a positive addition to the population. They came at the peak of employment; they were not dependent on any phase of the steamboat business—the steamboats had lost to the railroads. Those who did not find domestic

employment, found place in the rapidly expanding industrial St. Louis. No longer the vainglorious steamboat life ruled. Men who found work in the new steel mills and manufacturing plants had less time and no doubt lesser inclinations to follow in the steps of those carefree steamboat era folk. Those original gaylords of St. Louis, the parasitic "macks", had lost the spotlight; they ceased to be the cynosure of the streets in their Stetson highroller hats, in their yellow boxback raglans and raised toe shoes—all three items of men's dress developed and made stylish from the St. Louis sporting gentry. For two decades the entire South and Midwest was under this St. Louis influence of men's dress.

During the World's Fair when popular music was beginning to spread throughout the country (another St. Louis development—see story of "The Father of Jazz" in this book) there was the swagger song of the passing St. Louis easy-living "macks".

"I'm a ragtime millionaire,  
I've got nothing but money to spend;  
Automobiles floating in the breeze.  
I'm afraid I may die of money disease.  
Don't bother a minute about what those  
white folks care;  
I'm a ragtime millionaire."

While popular songs were coming into the American market and being sold for the first time over the five-and-ten counters the St. Louis inventors and composers of this type of music were passing too. They were the Negro piano players, the best in the country. In the wake of Thomas Edison's genius had come mechanical music; everywhere the new phonograph and the nickel rapid-fire piano were making music. These instruments had no souls, no touch, but they had no temperaments to cater to and were incessant in readiness to perform. So the clan of ragtime piano men—many of them geniuses in their line—were being put in the limbo with those other human attributes of the steamboat days, the roundabouts and octofoon ladies, the sporting "macks" and the large spending clientele of white gentlemen. Only in libretto and rhythm do they live on. Their spirit rises nightly reincarnate through a million radios.

The World's Fair of 1904 gave a new focus to St. Louis. For the first time outside leaders came and spoke. Booker T. Washington had just reached the top of his world-wide fame then. He came to lecture twice. His wife, an outstanding woman, also was a visitor and speaker during the Fair under the auspices of the Colored Women's Federation. Mrs. Washington's coming to St. Louis marked a change in the policy of local white dailies. Until then Negroes were subjects for either criminal, burlesque or quixotic news. Mrs. Washington was interviewed and quoted at length without any effort to belittle her; her picture was carried, the first time a colored woman had been featured in a St. Louis daily for other than some disparaging cause.

Other prominent leaders brought to St. Louis in this eventful year were Paul Laurence Dunbar, the poet; W. E. B. Dubois, Kelly Miller, and Thomas Fortune, all militant men at that time. Colored St. Louis had definitely broken away from the gaudy steamboat days; the school men were gaining the upper hand on the vice lords; the scholarly way to describe this transition is to call it a renaissance, but plainly it was but the slow inch-worm of developing in an environment.

After a spell of ten years the world began to make war. An archduke was assassinated in Sarajevo and a half million Aframeicans in the Sunshine States shortly became restless. A Woodrow Wilson speech about "not being too proud to fight" came, followed by his epoch sesame about "making the

world safe for Democracy" . . . . In 1917 the great Northbound migration had set in from the scanty share-crops of Arkansas and Mississippi, from the so-so and best circumstanced Negro families of the South. Industrial opportunities and higher wages were not the sole magnet to draw so heavily; there was bred by the World War the impulse to adventure into Greener Pastures; to escape from a hard-pan and prejudice existence was suddenly a manifest destiny; there was a Promised Land up the main line of the I. C., where existed the kind of democracy the boys were going to France to die for. St. Louis was the gate city to the Promised Land! There were now 90,000 Negroes here instead of the 35,000 in 1904. St. Louis was a potpourri of hoe cake, Creole sauce and western beef.

But what has been the cultural contributions since the steamboat days? Music? New York has taken over that—Jerome Kerns, a Caucasian, composed "Ole Man River" in New York City without ever seeing our muddy Mississippi—but he got a genuine flavor in it. Cooking? There are five thousand colored cooks in St. Louis' west end mansions, but not a new dish has been concocted out of the memories of down home culinary customs. The lady wants moderne victuals and Anna and Sarah must know how to use a casserole. The only culinary development has been (no, not barbecue!) but in "meat skins" sold in bags on the streets. But they were a vogue, not a contribution.

If there are any visual cultural symbols in 1937 it must be the "beauty shop" signs all over the city. There is now hardly a memory of the "store bought hair" days. The good, bad and indifferent varieties of hair are now subject to the art of the hair dressers—and mark the leadership in this development to two former St. Louisans, Mrs. Annie Malone, now of Chicago, and the late Madame C. J. Walker. The whole course of the philosophy of "crowning glory" for brown Americans was promoted and impelled by these two women right here in St. Louis. Special implements and machines and the science of chemistry were employed. This development has even reached the Caucasian ladies; they have gone in for the reverse of the straightening process; they have tongs and great kettle-drums and octopus-like contraptions to put crinkles and curls and rolls in their hair. And there is not a coiffure style that My Chocolate ladies cannot affect, thanks to the pioneering of those erstwhile St. Louisans.

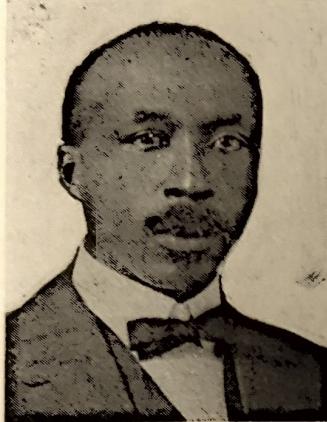
Is hair straightening a cultural achievement? Once the binding of the feet was, and now the unbinding of the feet of the Chinese women is! The loosening of the wasp-like corsets in this country has been! The safety razor invention set a mode. Even appendectomy seems to be a cultural agency! But the real answer about the art of changing human hair to the prevailing standards must come in the future. Whatever the answer, St. Louis shall have a pioneer place on the chart.

**FREUND MOTOR CO.**

**3806 SOUTH KINGSHIGHWAY**

**CHEVROLET SALES AND SERVICE**

**FLANDERS 1470**



Dr. Edward J. Davis



Rev. Herman Gore



R. M. C. Green



Ottoway O. Morris

## More Honorable Mentions

*Dr. E. J. Davis*, school physician and the "gentleman" to all on all occasions, whose experience as a Government physician sent to the Zuni Indians in the territory of New Mexico in 1903 gave him a background in basic human qualities. He served the Zuni so well for 15 years (although they were hostile to his civilized methods at first) until they petitioned the Government to send him back, the only request of its kind ever sent from them. He is a graduate of Fisk and Harvard.

*Rev. Herman Gore*, forceful pastor of Southern Mission Baptist Church, whose unpreceded accomplishments with his congregation are exemplary. His church has a larger percentage of younger people than any church in the city. His services begin early and promptly and end before some churches have reached the sermon. He is a true evangelist whose methods are by personal magnetism rather than by powerful voice. He is a college trained man who has ministered to a congregation of honest and humble people who love and respect him.

\*\*\*

*R. M. C. Green*, undertaker and business man, whose co-operation has extended to every enterprise of importance in St. Louis during the past 25 years. Was one of the first Negroes to pass Illinois Embalming Board in the East St. Louis district—and did so with high credit. Owner of undertaking businesses in St. Louis and East St. Louis, and the owner and developer of the Booker Washington Cemetery on the east side Mississippi River Bluffs.

\*\*\*

*Ottoway O. Morris*, executive secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A., whose nine years as key man in the important work that Pine Street branch has been rendering St. Louis have been a marked success. Schooled in Virginia, in Wilberforce, in New York School of Social Work, with experience in "Y" work at Dayton, Ohio, and Bordentown, New Jersey. Has shown fine ability as harmonizer and co-ordinator.

\*\*\*

*Mrs. J. T. Nevins*, long active in civic and business life of St. Louis, who together with her husband, has conducted one of the leading grocery stores in the west-end. She is also prominent in club leadership. Her fine personality was a complement to her husband's keen buying ability.

\*\*\*

*Mrs. Catherine White Williams*, active in school and civic advancement, was first woman in charge of vocational work in city under Federal Smith-Hughes Act. In fraternal organizations she has held many prominent positions, including the Order of Eastern Star and Heroines of Jericho. Her energetic work in the interest of the Sigma Gamma Rho sorority also gained her national recognition.

\*\*\*

*Robert P. Watts*, principal of Turner school, whose years of activity as secretary of the local N. A. A. C. P. marked much progress. Has done valuable research on subject of "the daily press and the Negro." A graduate of the University of Michigan.

(Continued on page 36)



Mrs. T. J. Nevins



Mrs. Catherine W. Williams



Robert P. Watts



George D. Brantley



John L. Procope



J. L. Marshall

# Newspapers St. Louisans Read

## SALUTE TO THE "ST. LOUIS ARGUS"—

The spring of 1937 brought the twenty-fifth anniversary of the *St. Louis Argus*, the leading weekly newspaper of the mid-west. These 25 years are mixed with struggle, determination, personal sacrifices, family co-operation and success. The Mitchell brothers, Joseph and William, and their families, have been the hard-working sponsors. They took over a small five column sheet that was born as a medium of a local insurance company and developed it into a major weekly newspaper founded upon a publishing company valued at \$100,000 and giving employment to 35 craftsmen and 700 newsboys. These newsboys alone earn \$20,000 a year handling the *Argus*.

The 25 years of the *St. Louis Argus* have not been without the scars of battle. The *Argus* has entered into civic and political fights; it early sponsored the Citizens' Liberty League, the first important concerted political move of colored St. Louisans that bore lasting results. Out of this movement came more Negro representation, directly and indirectly, such as police and firemen and elected representatives to the Legislature and in the political committee set-ups, than from any other effort made in St. Louis. And the *St. Louis Argus* bore the brunt of this war.

An interesting, and unusual for Negroes, notation about the *Argus* is that the Mitchell brothers and their families all have worked together during the 25 years. Wives, sons, sisters, brothers, have been a part of the working machine. This is a mark of a certain other group so successful in business. And add to the Mitchell families, Herbert T. Meadows and R. A. Jackson, a veteran and a wide-awake young man, together with its other tried and trusted workmen, and you have the leading business owned and operated by Negroes in the city of St. Louis and state of Missouri.

## THE ST. LOUIS AMERICAN

The *St. Louis American*, smallest in circulation, but perhaps greater in civic service than is accorded, has been the gadfly in St. Louis for 10 years. It has struggled and survived despite a hundred good and honest forecasts that it would not last another month. The *American* was started back in 1928 when things were high and handsome. From its beginning it came out with a vigorous editorial policy, striking at conditions that in some cases were "sacred cows." For its forthright policy there was the expected thumbs-down from those whom the bricks either hit or came perilously near.

The number one service of the *American* was its

**A bouquet each for the three daily newspapers of St. Louis—the *Globe-Democrat*, *Post-Dispatch*, and the *Star-Times*.**

To the *Globe-Democrat*—a conservative newspaper, that has been none too concerned about the colored citizens until it rendered a most liberal service when it sponsored the Golden Gloves Boxing Tournaments in this city and vicinity. No discriminations against the colored boys were allowed and as a result the most significant piece of inter-racial good work has been accomplished in St. Louis and Missouri. Not long ago only the pictures of Negro malfeasants ever appeared in the *Globe*. Never any colored athletes on its pages. But the *Globe* pulled no punches in sponsoring the Golden Gloves and colored boys were treated as any other American boys.

For this exceptional turn of American sportsmanship and fair play, a wreath of commendation goes to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

To the *Post-Dispatch*—always a liberal and fearless newspaper, frequently a champion of the minorities in the United States, never silent to intolerance, and a consistent friend to the cause of Colored Americans. Of recent merit and evidence of the *Post-Dispatch*'s years of applied democracy is the stand against the School Board's plan of building an elementary school on the limited campus of Vashon High School. This is one of the many stands that the *Post* has taken. Most notable in the past (while other local papers of that year were either neutral or on the other side) was the open fight by the *Post-Dispatch* against residential segregation here in 1915.

To the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* goes a double garland for its long service to not only St. Louis, but the United States.

two year campaign of "buy where you can work." When the *American* began its campaign there were not five stores in St. Louis that gave employment to a colored clerk; now it is the exception in the Negro districts to go in a store, even the chain stores such as Woolworth, without seeing colored clerks and porters. But the *American* had to carry on the fight at the time "against the grain" for there was not a big response at first by colored citizens to an upstart newspaper.

The *St. Louis American*, born in a boom political year, has been carried on by two young men—N. B. Young, editor, and N. A. Sweets, business manager.

## THE ST. LOUIS CALL—

Early in 1936 a third major newspaper came into St. Louis. It was a product of the *Kansas City Call* family of newspapers, ably developed under the 20 year yeomanship of C. A. Franklin, Kansas City journalist. The *St. Louis Call* has given St. Louis a fine news coverage. Although printed in the home Kansas City plant, the *St. Louis Call* hits the streets of St. Louis on time and with the last minute news. A championship prize fight at the Arena that is over at 11 p. m. is relayed to K. C., set up and printed and shipped into St. Louis for 10 o'clock street sales the following morning.

The *St. Louis Call* is quick on news and sports, but its local editorial policy, done largely at a long distance, has yet to reach the standard in its other departments. St. Louisans have shown a liking for its aggressive news policy and its circulation has grown steadily.

## More Honorable Mentions

(Continued from page 35)

J. L. Marshall, a leading force in business, fraternal and political life on the East Side, who was honored with a directorship of Special Concessions at the Illinois State Fair for 1937 and who is a member of the County Board of Supervisors of East St. Louis. Long a co-operative and congenial principal in Masonic and Elk lodges.

John L. Procope, young business man with both training and ability, who is serving with success as the Business Manager of The Peoples Hospital, and who has founded an insurance brokerage business that promises to develop into one of the major enterprises in the city. A graduate of New York University.

George D. Brantley, principal of Sumner High school, whose rapid rise to the top in the public school system is an outstanding credit to his fine energy and efficiency. Is active in many civic enterprises. Graduate of Talladega College, graduate work at Chicago and Columbia universities.

## The Three St. Louis Dailies

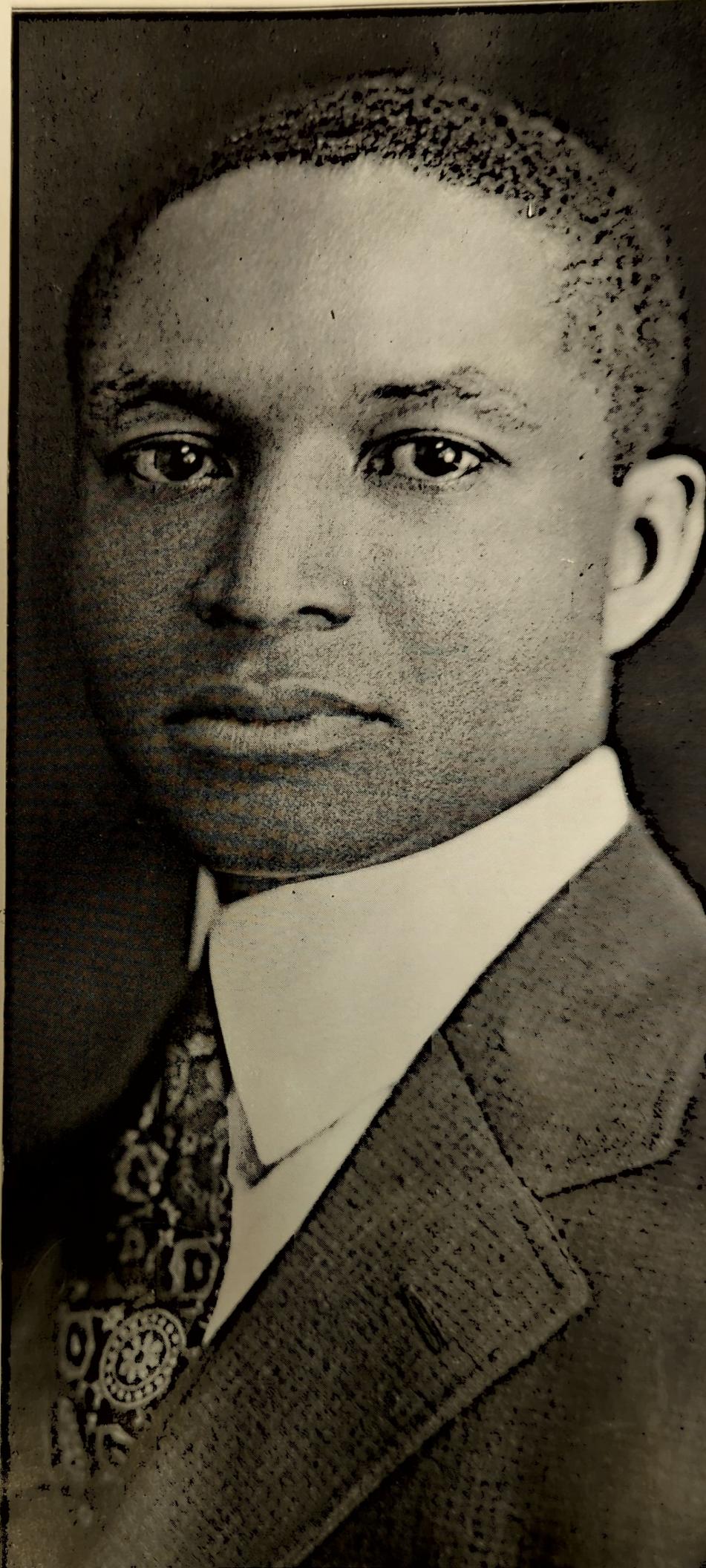
To the *Star-Times*—on its most liberal attitudes of the last few years towards the minority groups, with one outstanding contribution to local journalism: the consistent refusal to use the label "Negro" in headlines and news titles, especially in crime and derogatory stories. The *Star-Times* restrained from using front streamers on lynching news from Maryville, Missouri, and now never plays up the racial angles. This is an almost reversal of form for this newspaper. A decade ago it was by no means a liberal towards the colored citizens.

But today the *St. Louis Star-Times* is an unqualified champion of all minority groups. In its columns in the past four years consideration has been given to news about Negroes as normal news of any other Americans—news stories that were not in the old classification of crime, burlesque or freak.

For this new departure a blue ribbon to the *St. Louis Star-Times*.

## "Lost Leader"

HOMER G. PHILLIPS, the "lost leader" of St. Louis, whose career was snuffed out by the bullets of "unpunished" murderers on a hot sultry June morning in 1931 as he walked alone from his home to board a street car. . . . Phillips was the indomitable figure in civic and public life of St. Louis, although he never held public office. . . . was a stalwart Republican yet his independence once led him against a local mayoralty ticket . . . was a par excellent speaker of the daring and persuasive type . . . his determined and intelligent leadership in the fight for the new City Hospital was a standout . . . he was a stickler for securing the inside facts and figures, and then fighting with them like a U. S. Grant around Richmond . . . was a man of few intimate friends and thus not without a levy of personal foes . . . he suffered with weak arches and wore expensive shoes and always fine felt hats . . . but he owned no automobile and died not a well-fixed man, which is not in keeping with his many opportunities to have "made money" because of his influence . . . a lawyer of large capabilities but he did not like small-bore, detail practice . . . and to his solid memory the two million dollar city hospital (picture on page 44) is named in his honor . . . a man for all of that!



# Where in Politics?

(Notes from a Political Observer's Memorandum Book):

There are 50,000 colored voters in St. Louis, but they yet do not know their political strength.

In 1937 the Democrats have the edge—perhaps 60 out of every 100 colored votes. But 40 of the 60 are relief or family PWA and WPA influences.

The years of Republican indifference and "take-em-for-granted" made it easy for the New Deal to swing the colored votes.

But this is not the first time Negroes have bolted the G. O. P. in St. Louis. Back in the 1900 era there were many Negro Democrats.

Today the leadership among the Negro Democrats is more progressive and pugnacious than that among the Republicans. With a few exceptions, younger and keener men are the Democrat leaders. The Republicans hold on to the older seasoned fellows—but they do not reach the younger voters between 21 and 35.

During the 1936 campaign the local G. O. P. called a meeting of Negro leaders. Forty-three men attended, and their average age was 51 years; that is, by adding the actual ages of the 43 men and dividing by 43 the result was 51 years old average! Only three out of the 43 were under 40, and 33 were over 55. Not that the old men were not okey for council, but they had little appeal to voters under 35.

Over in the local Democratic headquarters there were 19 colored and only two were over 50 years old. Younger men and women were in charge, and what they may have lacked in political sagacity they made up in energy and enthusiasm and aptness for new trends in politics.

Young blood and old blood is the main difference in St. Louis politics in 1937.

But the New Deal Negro leaders have not yet done anything outstanding for the community. They've

been getting themselves set in jobs. Time—perhaps the next three years of F. D. R.'s reign—will prove their worth or lack of it.

The old Republican leaders were not criterions, yet some progress was made. The late Charles H. Turpin and Homer Phillips were Republican leaders who bore respect and accomplished definite benefits for the community. Richard Kent as Republican committeeman set a mark for independence and manhood. The Democrats yet have to match them.

One of the most severe tests of the present colored Democrats of St. Louis is whether they can get representation on the Democratic City Committee! So far they have found a barred door. Unless they get on the committee they will fall short of the colored Republicans whom they so roundly condemn. There are seven Negroes elected on the Republican City Committee. Give Jordan Chambers and Maceo May credit for trying to crack the Democratic Committee.

The matter of patronage under both parties is nothing for the 50,000 colored voters to brag on. Under the Republicans there was an assistant city counselor, an assistant circuit attorney, and many jobs in the janitor, street and sewer departments. There were clerks in the circuit clerk's office, and in the probate court, tax collectors and license collectors' offices—but less than a minimum in proportion.

Now under the Democrats there is an assistant city counselor, assistant in the legal aid department, assistant prosecuting attorney, an inspector of building, a draftsman and chemist and assistant head of the garbage department. The sheriff's office has eight colored deputies, an increase over the Republican sheriffs.

There are a few more top positions under the Democrats but less humble jobs than under the Re-

(Continued on page 39)

## Hook and Ladder No. 9 and Engine Company No. 28



Bottom: Frank Slaughter, Thomas S. Hill, Lieut. Ernest Harris, Captain Claude Johnson, Captain Lorenzo Graham, Lieut. Walter Hill, Pearl Bishop, Paul Farbush. Top: Maurice Davis, Earl Hatton, Jerry Watkins, Jesse Shackleford, Edward Dixon, Robert Shackleford, Henry Porter, Quentin O'Neil, Willis Middlebrook, Virgil Williams, Sidney Thompson. Driver: Robert Turner, engineer.

# "Charlie and Tom"

## CHARLES AND TOM TURPIN

The word dynamic fitted Charles Turpin. He was a human dynamo with a keen, quick insight. He did things and got details done. And he had an imagination that put him a jump ahead of the other fellow. He was a pioneer in the theatrical business, a pioneer in practical politics. He arrived to his fullest in both.

But behind Charlie had been a dynamic father, John L. Turpin, who had a sagacity for politics. "Honest John," as he was called, was a factor in those rugged Reconstruction Days in Georgia and later Mississippi before he moved his family to St. Louis.

And with Charlie was a wise and encouraging brother, Thomas Million Turpin, known as plain Tom. Few ever knew that it was upon Tom's advice and encouragement that in 1910 Charlie entered politics, running for Constable when it seemed not only impossible to win but a joke for a Negro to think of being elected. Charlie Turpin was elected! He was the first Negro elected to public office in Missouri. From this on to his death in 1935, Charlie Turpin was the dominant figure in Republican politics in St. Louis. When he died on Christmas Eve, 1935, he was Justice of the Peace serving a second term in the only district that withstood the New Deal landslide. Charlie knew his politics: he worked early and late and never feared trying something different; he was never close-fisted; and he never sold out his group on any principle.

### Early Adventures in West

As young men Charlie and Tom went West and into the gold mining business. Tom had gotten an interest in the "Big Onion" mine near Searchlight, Nevada. This mine promised them a million apiece. It was within a few miles of the famous Nevada gold fields. But as so many promising mines did, the fortune just didn't quite pan out. So Tom came back to St. Louis and Charlie went off into old Mexico as a jewelry salesman. Charlie had a knack for Spanish and spoke it well. He was a big success at selling jewelry for a New York firm. But St. Louis was his true magnet and he soon came back and joined Tom in business here. Later Charlie went into the show business under a crude tent on Market street.



Charles H. Turpin

This was a success and soon a fine theatre was built and christened the Booker Washington. Its fame was known for a decade. It made Charlie wealthy, the basis of which constitute the \$150,000 trust fund he left.

In the meantime Tom had turned to his genius for music—he was the best piano player in the West. A special story on this important phase of St. Louis life is related under "The Father of Jazz."

Incidentally, Charlie himself was an expert guitar player. But he turned his genius to politics and business while Tom plugged away at a strange and difficult music for which he remains unsung and underestimated. Charlie and Tom were the twin cylinders of a St. Louis that was robust and potential. They achieved because they lived stoutly and fearlessly.

## Where in Politics

(Continued from page 38)

publicans. With 7,000 city jobs in St. Louis, neither party has given anything like a fair patronage to the Negro citizens. Major colored office holders in 1937 are:

### By Appointments

**David M. Grant**, assistant city counselor.

**Joseph L. McLemore**, assistant legal aid head.

**Noah Parden**, assistant prosecuting attorney.

**William A. Parker**, building inspector.

**Edwin F. Kenswil**, draftsman.

**Herbert Duckett**, chemist.

**Dr. Oral McClelland**, superintendent of Homer Phillips Hospital.

### By Election

**Langston Harrison** (Republican), constable.

**William A. Morant** (Republican), constable.

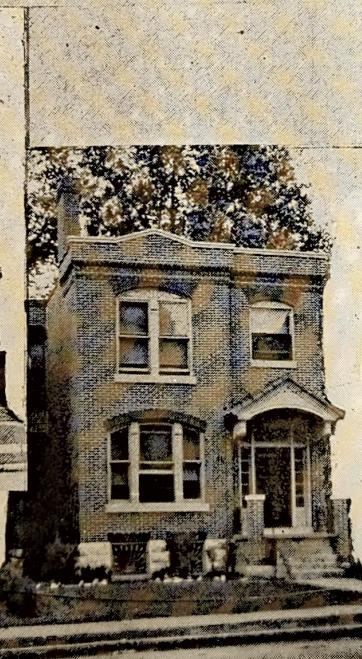
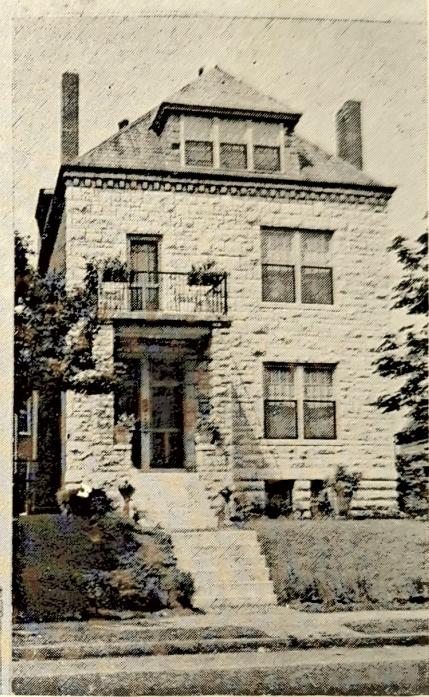
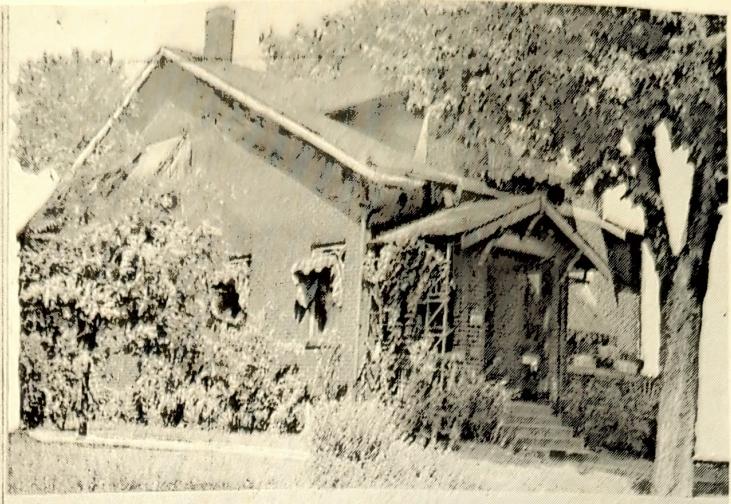
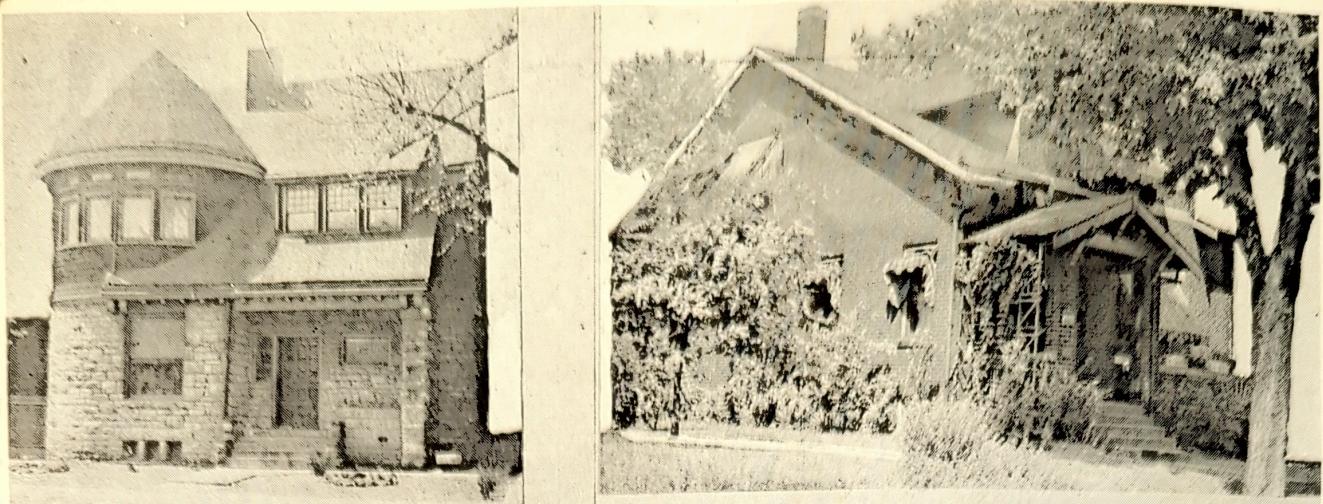
**Frank S. Bledsoe** (Democrat), justice of the peace.

**Jordan Chambers** (Democrat), constable.

**George L. Vaughn** (Democrat), justice of the peace (appointed by Circuit Judges in vacancy caused by death of Charles H. Turpin, a Republican).

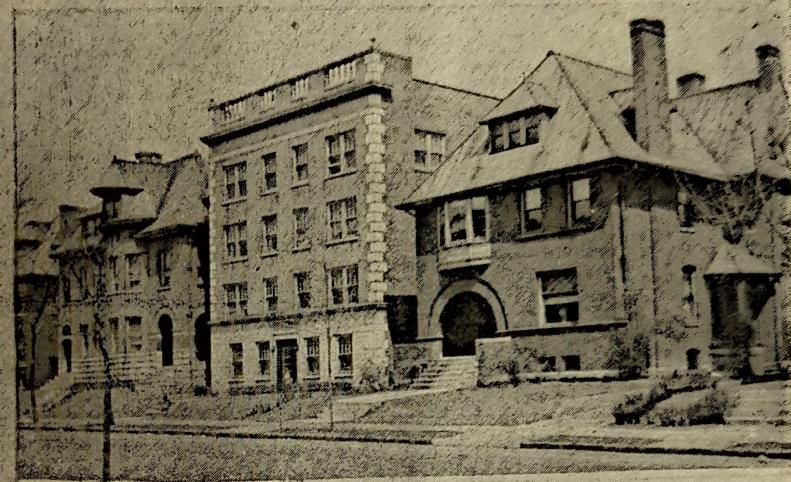
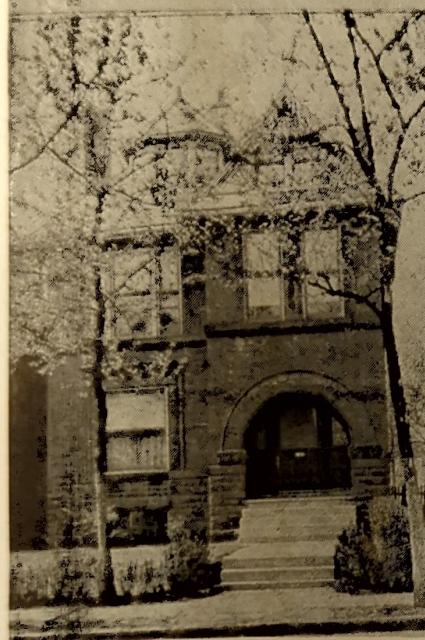
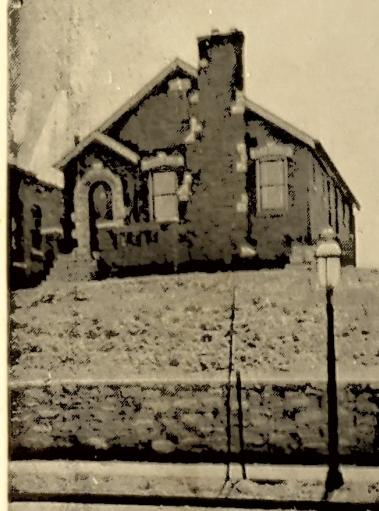
## REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEMBERS

**Langston Harrison** and **Mrs. Luella Shobe**, 6th Ward; **Samuel Lane** and **Mrs. Dollie Madison**, 19th Ward; **Mrs. Naomi Oldham**, 23rd Ward; **Mrs. Sabra Parker**, 5th Ward, and **Mrs. Lillian Baker**, 16th Ward.



## Homes

Top: Ollie Fisher, 4228w Cook; Bertha S. Cunningham, 4435 Enright; Eugene O. Bradley and Vivien S. Hunter, 6321-6319 Colorado; T. R. Crawford, 4301 Enright; C. T. Hunter and Fred D. Holloway, 4476-4478 West Belle; John H. Purnell, 4252 Enright; Dr. E. J. Davis, 4318 Enright; Geo. W. Bruce, Sr., and Wm. T. Smith, 4339-4337 Cote Brilliante.



## Homes

Top: Dorothy Word, 4614 Maffitt; Dr. Leo D. Comissiong, 1701 N. Whittier; S. W. Moore, 4462 Cook; Ira L. Cooper, 4404 Enright; Frank L. William's Apartments and Residence, 4225-4223-4217 Enright; Robert B. Brooks, 3944 Enright; Herman Dreer and Titus Oswald, 4335-4331 Cote Brilliante; Edward S. Williams, 4330 Enright.



# What's Right

(Continued from page 10)

down-homey if you please) but with more assurance that enables us to be more hospitable.

"Second, Colored St. Louisans are a fixture, not an importation due to the World War. From the founding of St. Louis 175 years ago there were Negroes here. St. Louis always had an appreciable Colored population. When Chicago was a cow pasture there were five thousand Negroes in St. Louis. Many of them free people and property owners. So we can claim with any and all other elements a fee title in our St. Louis. No better and truer title to this book could have been selected than "Your St. Louis and Mine."

"Third, St. Louis offers a more varied and solid working opportunity than any other large city. It depends on no one or two industries like Detroit or Pittsburgh. Negroes are able to earn a living here all the year around and through depressions. Not that all opportunities are opened to us, but many are and have been that other cities do not offer. My opponent perhaps has never seen the Negro locomotive engineers and shop foremen out at Scullin Steel plant or the artisans at work at Pullman shops, or the dozens other major plants whose gates are open to us. He has perhaps never visited the busy Indus-

trial Department of the Urban League. There is job and employment opportunity in St. Louis beyond that of any other city. And earning capacity is the basis of home owning and better living. We claim a top place for St. Louis in this line.

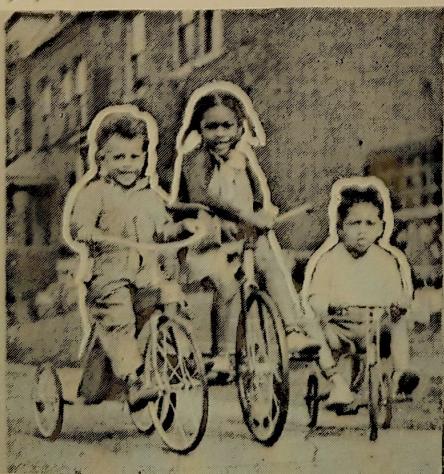
"Fourth, Colored St. Louis holds the balance of political power as is in no other Northern city. And of late years, with the Democrats getting 40 to 55 per cent of the Colored vote that totals 50,000, the situation is excellent for great strides in political benefits to the group as a whole. We have never gotten out of politics what was due us here. But from now on, with a vote that may shift either way, the rewards should be in keeping with our rightful dues. As it is, outside of Chicago, let my good opponent name a city where there are as many elected Negroes to public office as we have here—two Justices of the Peace, three Constables, seven Committee members, and frequent members of the Legislature. We have policemen and firemen with ranking officers in each. And with a new group of younger political leaders and men and women interested in politics my opponent is right in his final admission that he intends

(Continued on page 58)



## CHILDREN ABOUT TOWN

Top: Four Misses curious over one of the WPA workers counting the autos passing by. "Kid Boots" (Louis Thomas). Great-grandfather (Robert B. Brooks) and Bobby June Webb. Bottom: "Peekaboo" (Mary Taylor). Three cyclers (Alvin George, Helen and George Hudson. Twelve Cole School pupils.



# Did You Know?

St. Louis has always had Negro citizens from its founding in 1764.

Forty years ago the best people lived around Eleventh and Morgan streets.

Both Washington U. and St. Louis U. have colored graduates—but not in recent years.

But Eden Seminary in St. Louis admits Negroes and has had three to graduate in recent years. One, Grant Reynolds, was unanimously elected president of the Eden Student Council.

Before the World War, Enright avenue was named Von Versen. It was renamed in honor of one of the first Americans to die in the war.

There is only one street named after a colored citizen in St. Louis—Rutger street, named after the Rutgers family. Kingshighway may have been named after the pioneer King family living near Page and Kingshighway, but the records do not prove it.

There is not a single monument in St. Louis commemorating a Negro hero, although every other racial group is represented—including a Confederate monument in Forest Park.

In the old Cardinal Baseball Park (National League) there was no Jim Crow, but the present St. Louis Browns Sportsmen's Park (American League) is the only big league park in the country where Negroes cannot buy seats in the grandstand.

The Grand Central Hotel on Jefferson avenue, believe it or not, was once a fine Catholic convent.

And the flop house across from the Grand Central was once the True Reformers building, a place of business and social prominence around the World's Fair in 1904.

Bismarck Lavine, the proprietor of the Columbia Tea and Coffee Company, was once a salesman in Boehmer's downtown shoe store.

The Kennard Carpet Company also had a colored salesman, and so did the Plow Candy Store have a head sales girl, Miss Mamie Young.

The finest barber shops in the west in the '90s were owned here by colored. The bath tubs in one were cut out of solid marble and the fixtures were ultra modern THEN. Billy Robertson imported European masseurs as an innovation in his shop in the Lindell.

St. Louis has always been a great dancing city. In the cakewalk days (1895 to 1900) the champions were here. Dan Washington was the greatest. There were three famous dancing schools—Prof. Lucky's, Prof. James A. Grant's, and Jeffry Bass'.

In 1899 Moses Brooks returned home from several years' residence in Germany. He spoke German perfectly and was a favorite among the big German population of South St. Louis.

The first Sumner High School football team was started in 1901 by Prof. E. C. Campbell, father of the artist, E. Simms Campbell. Practices were held three times a week in Forest Park.

Ed Victoria holds the record for checking hats and coats by memory—he doesn't need a check and doesn't make a mistake.

The present Vashon High School, which cost more than all the public schools for Negroes in Mississippi and Alabama, is not the first St. Louis school named "Vashon". There was a small school by the same name located on Manchester road.

Jim Cole, a well-known caterer, knew the names of more leading white St. Louisans than any other person.

The Y. M. C. A. was organized at the home of Mrs. "Pious" Johnson, 1725 Locust street, in 1897.

Many colored citizens of South St. Louis attended the white schools, both public and parochial.

Thirty-five years ago the pastor of Metropolitan A. M. E. Z. Church was the Rev. John F. Moreland. Today his son, the Rev. John F. Moreland is the pastor. The father was a pioneer encourager of Negro business. He inaugurated a Penny Savings Bank within his church.

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More than 1,300 men and women employed—opportunity as well as protection to you

# Who Was Dred Scott?

(Continued from page 19)

sissippi. He was later loaned to a Captain Bainbridge who carried him to the Mexican war where he served at the battle of Resaca de la Palma. This trip included New Orleans and was quite an experience for not only slave servants, but for the many white St. Louisans who volunteered for Mexican service. Few slaves traveled to the extent of Dred Scott. His travels and contacts with high army officers, his chance to see the wide free country of the Northwest Territory as well as the foreign soil of Mexico, must have been a liberal education in that period. Solid ideas of what freedom meant must have been developed in his mind—perhaps first implanted from his days in Southampton County where Nat Turner worked and preached on the plantation next to the one on which he lived! And again, the very discipline and exactness of army life that he followed for years must have taught Dred Scott courage if nothing else. Yet the hasty and unsympathetic newspaper writers of that time would not think and write of him in manful terms; it just was not the slant, and there were more pro-slavery readers than antis then. Here in St. Louis they were throwing Lovejoy's printing presses in the river because he denounced slavery.

Dred Scott married early; while up at Fort Snelling in Minnesota he met Harriet, a servant in the household of another army officer. Two daughters were born to the Scotts. One girl died early in her teens, the other lived until 1881 here in St. Louis. Dred Scott and his wife were members of the old 8th Street Baptist Church (now Central). The great Negro pastor, Rev. John R. Anderson, was Dred's adviser. But the white writers of that day never give any credit to the fact that this Negro minister might have advised Dred Scott about his fight for freedom. As

a matter of record, Rev. Anderson was connected with Fred Douglass and John Brown and the anti-slavery movement.

The surviving daughter, Lizzie, married a man named Wilson Madison. They had a son named John Madison, who lived here until 1933. There are now six great-grandchildren of Dred Scott living in St. Louis (see picture). They are members of Antioch Baptist Church.

Dred Scott, contrary to much popular belief, was not freed by the famous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court. When his case was tried in St. Louis the second time he was declared free, but on appeal to the Missouri Supreme Court, he was declared still a slave. Then the case was appealed to the U. S. Courts and finally decided against him in the famous U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1857. Perhaps this decision and the book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," had more to do with hurrying the Civil War than any other single event.

Dred's freedom was finally purchased by the son of his old Virginia master, one of the Blows. But the trying years had taken their toll upon the once strong-bodied Dred Scott. He died April 14, 1858, in his little house in Carr Alley. He was not a school book hero; he was no glorified martyr, but he was a strong man who had experienced slavery and freedom, war and army life—war against the Indians under the great Chief Blackhawk; war against the mistreated Mexicans under Santa Anna; preparation for war at Jefferson Barracks under such later history makers as U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee. At least, he must have been a strong average man with some vision and an understanding of what it was all about, the white contemporary writers to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Homer G. Phillips City Hospital.

# Institutions of Service

## Pine Street Y. M. C. A.

The movement for Colored began in 1891 with J. A. Lester as the first secretary. But it was not until 1895 a group of young men under Dr. Dandridge secured a quarters in a basement at 2643 Lucas avenue. Joe Sanders was president and John E. Davis, secretary, then. The first Executive Secretary, E. E. Thompson, came in 1903.

Through the entire span one man's name is prominently connected with Y—Thomas A. Marshall, who acted as Executive Secretary betimes and kept the movement alive back in those early days. He is a retired Post Office employee now, but his active interest in Pine Street remains.

A new era started in 1912 when Frank L. Williams was elected chairman of the Board. Under his leadership the present modern building was erected. Three outstanding Executive Secretaries have served Pine Street during these latter years: David Jones, H. K. Craft, and O. O. Morris.

## Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.

The beginning of Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. dates back to 1911 to a group of women under the leadership of Miss Arsania Williams. Some of these early workers for the young women of the city were Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, Miss Lavinia Carter, Miss Georgia A. Brown, Mrs. George E. Stevens, Mrs.

Frank L. Williams, Mrs. Mamie O. Trice, Mrs. Annie K. Garner.

Executive Secretaries: May B. Belcher, Dorothy Quinn, Amanda V. Gray, Mattie Dover Young, and Anna Lee Hill, who is now in charge.

The location of Phyllis Wheatley is in a temporary building at 613 N. Garrison. The former "old mansion" home of the branch was condemned and razed in 1936. The present Board is planning a building program that will give St. Louis a Y. W. to match the modern plant Detroit has recently dedicated.

## St. Louis Urban League

The St. Louis branch of the Urban League started in 1915 as an auxiliary of the Provident Association, has grown into one of the leading Leagues of this notable organization. Three names are associated with the early work of the League: Rev. Eugene Lawrence, Miss Mae Cox\* and George W. Buckner\*. Supported by a committee of outstanding citizens, the Urban League has steadily grown into St. Louis life. It has influenced the industrial, the home, the artistic affairs of the city. Its primary work of adjusting industrial relationships, of acting as a mediator for a large number of domestic employers and employees, has been supplemented by a day nursery service, a block home improvement organization, and a varied program of encouragement to the artistic and esthetic develop-

ment of the city.

Since 1926 the work has been directed by John T. Clark, able and experienced executive secretary.

## The People's Hospital

One of the sustained and creditable institutions of St. Louis is The People's Hospital, located at 3447 Pine. It was organized back in 1894 as the "Provident" Hospital, but it was not opened to patients until 1899. The first president was Dr. W. P. Curtis, who is now one of the directors. Other officials were Attorney Walter M. Farmer, Dr. W. P. T. Jones, James W. Grant, R. A. Hudlin, Charles Dodge, Dr. S. P. Stafford, resident physician. A Miss J. E. Valentine, a graduate of Freedme Hospital, Washington, D. C., was head nurse. A ladies' auxiliary aided by raising funds. Prominent were Mrs. Nellie Mischer, Mrs. John McCord, Miss Clara Estelle, Miss Lena Carey, Mrs. Mary Wade, Miss Sarah Bradford, Mrs. B. J. Carruthers. A number of prominent white citizens were also interested in the then new and only hospital for Colored here.

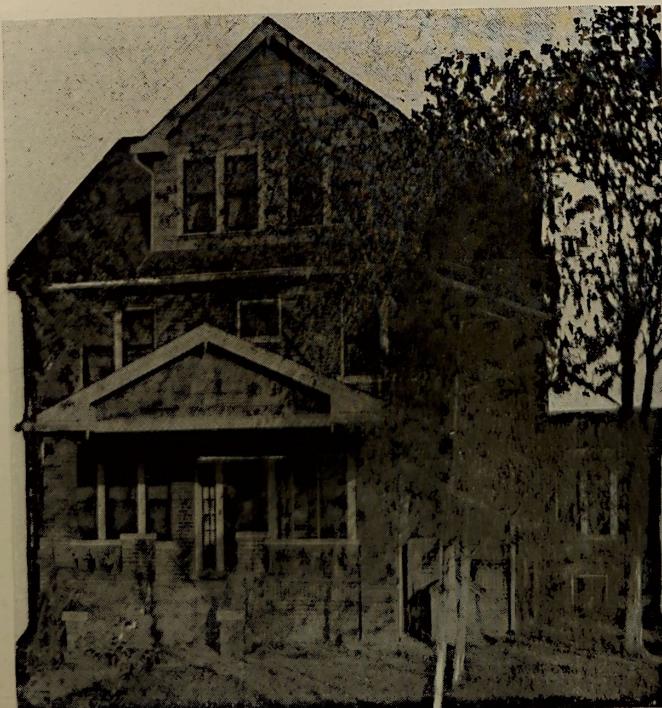
In 1917 the name was changed to "The People's Hospital" and the present location purchased. In 1936 the building was refitted and renovated. The officers are: Dr. W. B. Christian, president; J. Arthur Turner, Robert L. Witherspoon, vice-presidents; Dr. E. J. Davis, treasurer; Dr. G. A. Gaikins, secretary; John L. Procope, superintendent.

There is an active women's auxiliary of fifty members. Mrs. Portia Blackiston is president; Mrs. Martha Gaikins, vice-president; Mrs. Trevania Matlock, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Claggett, treasurer; Mrs. Blanche Clegg, corresponding secretary.

## Two Pioneer Undertakers

The first Colored undertakers in St. Louis were Anderson Russell and W. C. Gordon. Both had been railroad men when in 1894 Russell opened the business followed a few months by his partner Gordon. This firm immediately did the majority of the funeral business in Colored St. Louis. This was back in the horse era when fine spans of steeds and trim black carriages and the plumed hearse were in vogue. Some demanded a hearse drawn by four matched horses, and this required an expert coachman. The horse continued in the funeral business long after the automobile had come. Around 1916 the first motor car funeral was conducted here.

After several years of partnership, Russell and Gordon set up separate businesses, and each has been a leading firm since that time.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mitchell in Webster Groves

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# Some Champions . . .

## BOXING

Leo Patterson, who won the A. E. F. lightweight championship in Paris, France, May, 1919.

Henry Armstrong, the 1937 whirlwind from "California" who was born in St. Louis, finished high school here, and wanted to be a poet and song-writer. Now the uncrowned feather-weight of the world.

St. Louis has part claim on both Joe Louis, the world's heavyweight champion, and John Henry Lewis, the world's light-heavyweight champion. Joe won the amateur championship here in 1934, gaining his first nation-wide notice. John Henry won his crown here in 1935 against Bob Olin, and has fought here several times since then.

## BASEBALL

The old St. Louis Giants, with such great players as Lyons, Charleston, Blackwell, Bennett, Wallace, Drake, Hewitt, McAdoo, Holt, Mackey, Kennard—as good as any. And they won from the Cardinals. Charlie Mills was the club owner.

The St. Louis Stars of 1927 through 1930, playing to 14,000 paid at the old Stars Park at Compton and Market. Such players as Wells, Bell, Branch Russell, Suttles, Hensley, Creacy, Trent, Jim Taylor. . . . R. W. Kent and Dr. G. B. Key were the owners.

## TENNIS

Richard Hudlin, who captained the University of Chicago tennis team a decade ago, and several times mid-west champ. . . . runner-up in Nationals.

## GOLF

Mrs. Julia Towns Siler, women's champion in 1934-37. Samuel Sheppard, national champion in 1937.

## A Corn Field "Home Run"

Charles Mills, the veteran owner of the famous old St. Louis Giants baseball team, relates this out of his memory of those good old days:

The Giants were coming north from their spring training at Pensacola, Florida, back in 1919, when they stopped off at Meridian, Miss., to play a game against the local colored team. The Giants could

have beaten them with six men, but they let the game go 3 to 2 against them until the eighth inning. It was about time to turn on the heat, get a couple of runs and win, Charley explained. That is the way they did the down-home nines. So the Giants immediately got a couple of runners on base and up came that great hitter, Sam Bennett, the Giant's catcher. While Sam was getting set to smack one, up stepped the High Sheriff, a 220-pound white man with a big star and two big guns. He passed near the plate and told Sam if he hit that ball what would happen to him. Sam looked over to the bench and said in his high-pitched voice: "WEW! WHITE FOLKS!" then shook his head.

On the first pitch Sam missed it by a foot. Sam missed a second pitch by a yard. The big sheriff was standing down near third base with his hands on his gun hips. Sam kept his eyes on him. On the next pitch, which was very low and hit the dirt before reaching the plate, kicking up a cloud of dust, Sam swung again, intending to miss it by a couple of feet. But the ball took a crazy bounce and hit Sam's bat, sailing out in the field for a hit. Then Sam began to run. He streaked down to first base, and straight across it into a corn field nearby. They did not see Sam again until late that night. Sam shook his head, commenting: "WEW! I sure was expecting to pass a couple of bullets on my way to first base!"

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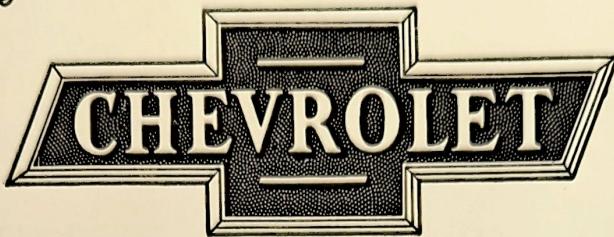
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E C O N O M Y

*On Display at All*

**C H E V R O L E T   D E A L E R S**  
**ST. LOUIS and ST. LOUIS COUNTY**

## SCULLIN STEEL

Negro engineers at the throttle.

Champion Industrial League Team.

The "yard gang" and two "chippers" with foremen

# Men, Steel and

Scullin Steel, out at 7200 Manchester, is to St. Louis what Ford is to Detroit. This is especially so to colored St. Louisans. For years responsible jobs have been held at Scullin Steel Company without regard of race or creed. There are 14 foremen who are colored, and so are half of the plant's employees. The white and colored workmen get along in the yards, on the department floors, in the cafeteria, like honest Americans can and should.

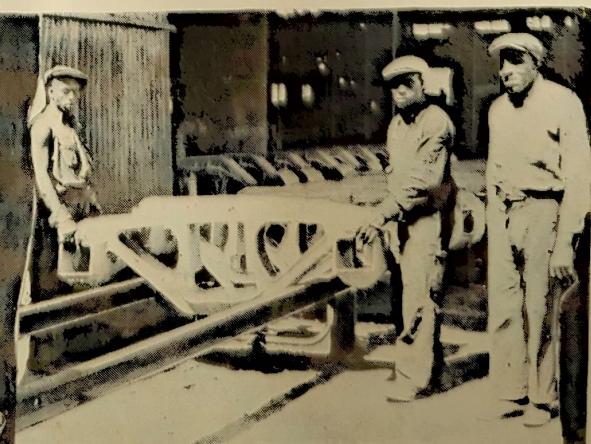
Perhaps nowhere else in the U. S. A. can be seen black men driving locomotives but at Scullin. There are hundreds of Negro railroad firemen in the South—but none have been given the chance to be engineers. Scullin has 15 locomotive engineers headed by "Dad" Gary Ward of 3227 Hickory Street. Ward has been at the throttle around the big plant for 21 years. He was originally a fireman on the "G. and S. I." (now Illinois Central) down in Mississippi before coming to St. Louis and opportunity at Scullin. "Dad" Ward can listen to a passing locomotive and tell what ails it, if anything does.

Attached to each of the five engines is a crew of four: engineer, fireman, and two switchmen. And there are three shifts a day—making a total of 60 men on these Scullin choo-choos. L. Corbin, 2922 Pine Street, is chief switchman and assistant yardmaster. He has been at Scullin's 21 years, also.

### Making Streamline Driver Wheels

A steel plant is a terrific place for a person who has never been inside one before. The heat, the clamor, the monster machines and tools, the boldness of sweaty men bustling everywhere, the giant overhead cranes sneaking along a track the width of the building, the ear-aching tattoo of the chippers and the incessant thumping of the jolters, 8 or 10 times a day the glare of molten steel being tapped and poured as if by some invisible Hercules pouring electrified honey out of a mighty crock (there is 35 tons of steel in one of those ladles)—and you come out knowing that you have been in the presence of real men mastering an element.

There was the great stretch of dirt floor where moulds for locomotive driver wheels were being fashioned with sand and cores so that the melted steel could be poured into them. A heavy-set calm face man watches the workmen. Occasionally he yanks out his rule and reaffirms a measurement upon the mould. "Those are to be cast into driver wheels for the New York Central's new streamline locomotives," your guide informs. "They must stand 110 miles per hour speed—these fellows have made the only satisfactory one yet for that railroad. And that is George Davis, the foreman. He lives at Webster Groves."



# Opportunities

White and colored are working together along the stretch under Davis. Scullin is one big industrial plant where men have been valued despite the color of their skins. Another long-time employee in a responsible job is Ananias Jones of 4359 Cottage, who is night floor foreman.

## Expert Cranemen Overhead

All the while overhead, gliding to and fro are the great cranes, lifting and lowering loads by the tons as easily as a housewife setting her kitchen in order. But the overhead movement worries you, the visitor. You keep glancing up apprehensively. "Those crane operators must know their stuff," your guide tells you. "They hold the controls of life and death in their hands. A craneman must see everything below. There goes Gonder—he's operating number 14A—he's an expert craneman."

And a bit later Henry Gonder, who lives at 4266 Enright Avenue, has come down to the floor. He says he has been driving the big crane at Scullin for 17 years, after serving ten years as a laborer. His easy confidence and straightforward personality be-speaks of satisfaction he has found in his work. "Sure, you've got to be careful," he said. "Can't miss your rest and sit up there for three hours. Need good nerves and solid judgment."

Another foreman is Jessie Martin of 4329 Maffitt, who rules over the sand system. Special sands are used to make the moulds. It must be mixed in the right proportion. Martin knows it like a baker knows his flour and yeasts. He has been at Scullin for 32 years. Arthur Ransom is his night assistant. George W. Harris of 2635 Lucas has charge of the reclaim and sifting machine.

## A Brimstone Fire

No orthodox preacher ever conceived of a brimstone fire like it takes to melt the scrap iron into a fluid at Scullin's open hearth furnaces. William Thomas of 2618 Thomas Street, came over from the line of box-like furnaces and offered a pair of thick purple eye-glasses to you. You put them on and approached one of the furnaces. He told you to look into the peep hole. You looked and saw the mass of scrap iron in a raging whirl of flame—a roaring gas fire that sears your conception of heat. "That's 3,000 degrees and it takes six hours to melt that load," Thomas tells you. He goes on explaining about adding manganese or carbon to make the right kind of steel, but you are eager to be out of range of these brick vaults of compressed Hades. What if one would explode? Of course, it will not. But this Thomas knows his business. "No, it's better in

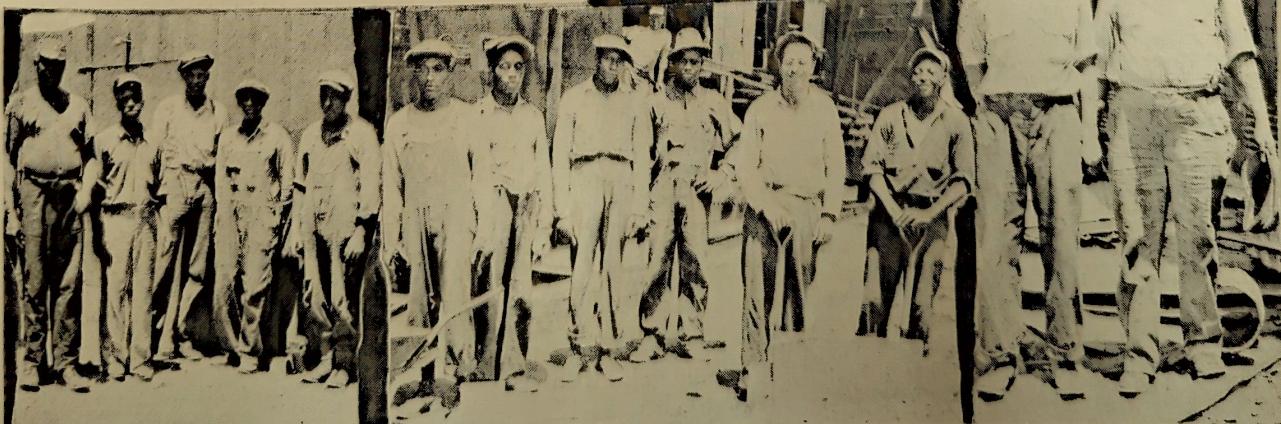
(Continued on page 77)

Outside Cranemen and "Dad" Ward, veteran engineer.

Lunch time along the wall.

Moulders and sand men.

George Oldham and George Harris.



# Some A. B. C. St. Louisans

ABBOTT, REV. B. F.—pastor of Union Memorial since 1906.  
ANCELL, W. A.—keeper of the Records and Seal of the Missouri Pythians.  
AMBROSE, DR. H. D.—popular Chiropodist and churchman.  
BECKETT, W. H. J.—veteran physical director of Sumner High School.  
BENJAMIN, DR. T. G.—dentist and sportsman.  
BRADSHAW, WAYMAN—of the *Post-Dispatch* editorial office.  
BUTLER, COL. W. H.—for years the Grand Marshal of Parades.  
BRADLEY, E. J.—local organizer of the Pullman Porters.  
CHAMBERS, JORDAN—Constable and Major Politicalissimo.  
CLARK, CRITTENDEN—newly elected G. M. of the A. U. K. and D. A.  
COOK, JAMES A.—human dynamo Y. M. C. A. worker.  
COLLINS, CLAUDE—local radio impresario.  
DAVIS, JOHN A.—lawyer and ex-member of Missouri Legislature.  
DAMES, REV. J. A.—pastor of St. James A. M. E. Church, a young man of sustained dignity.  
DOUGLASS, HARRY—druggist and manufacturer of "Belva" cosmetics.  
EVANS (four)—ALEXANDER, the tailor-legionnaire; JOHN, the school principal; GEORGE, the veteran P. O. employee, and CREAMUS, the Vashon teacher.  
FALLS, U. S.—seafood merchant and ex-25th U. S. Infantryman.  
FORD, LAFAYETTE F.—president of the National Postal Alliance.  
FISHER, R. C.—veteran newspaperman and a leading Shriner.  
GARRETT, LUCIEN P.—all-around physical education man.  
GOSSIN, ANDREW J.—beloved and respected teacher of many years.  
GUNNELL, W. A.—one of early Lincoln U. graduates.  
HARRIS, ERNEST, SR.—pioneer druggist and businessman.  
HARRISON, LANGSTON—Constable and Republican Committeeman.  
HERNDON, A. F.—manager of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co.  
INGE, J. ROGER—real estate and successor to his late uncle, Hutchins Inge.  
IMES, BOYD B.—manager of the Supreme Liberty Insurance.  
JEFFERSON, THOMAS A.—head of U. S. branch Post Office, Anchor station.  
KENT, RICHARD—owner of Calumet Cabs and former Republican Committeeman.  
KEY, DR. G. B.—prominent in Elks and Masons of the state.

LANCASTER, O. L.—dynamic insurance manager.  
LEE, CLARENCE—sergeant in the Police Department.  
LEWIS, GEORGE W.—high in Masonic circle.  
LOWE, WALTER—Captain in A. E. F. and a leader in Legion affairs.  
MANSIFEE, DR. W. H.—long in practice of medicine here.  
MORANT, W. A.—constable and G. O. P. politician.  
McGAUHEY, M. M.—manager of the Universal Life and newspaper "Mayor of Brownsville."  
"NOAH'S ARK"—the landscape man.  
OUTLAW, YOUNG—the moving company owner.  
OFFICER, WILLIAM—East Side mortician.  
OWENS, REV. M.—the Baptist minister.  
OWENS, ROBERT N.—the lawyer-socialist-legionnaire.  
POWELL, DR. C. M.—president of the N. A. A. C. P.  
PERRY, REV. W. L.—pastor of Antioch Baptist Church, also an M. D.  
ROBERTS, W. "BILL"—undertaker of wide acquaintance.  
ROSS, HAROLD W.—pioneer in the salesman field.  
ROBERSON, FRANK—veteran art teacher in high schools.  
SIMMS, A. A.—veteran post office worker and band leader.  
STEEL, JOHN R.—dean of contractors and builders.  
SWEETS, NATHANIEL A.—business manager of the "American" and advertising promoter.  
SWARZ, "LUE"—elocutionist and one-woman show.  
TAYLOR, MINTHON W.—young insurance executive.  
TOCUS, C. SPENCER—maestro of the Celestial Choristers.  
TURNER, RALPH—insurance official and veteran in politics.  
THOMPSON, REV. MILTON—aggressive pastor of Berea Presbyterian.  
USHER, JAMES L.—school principal and vice-president of Urban League.  
VAUGHN, DR. A. N.—a leader for advanced study in his profession of medicine.  
VAUGHN, GEO. L.—Justice of the Peace, lawyer and aggressive civic leader.  
VASHON, GEORGE B.—pioneer Democrat of years before 1900.  
WESTON, LEYTON—young organizer and chairman of Dining Car Waiters.  
WILLIAMS, "JIM"—veteran barber and long-time employee of the Busch family.  
WHITSON, LAWRENCE—young leader in organizing the moving picture operators.  
YOUNG, HAROLD E.—the photographer.

## Social Clubs

(Continued from page 22)

### Anniversary Club

After a group of men had celebrated the birthday of one of their number, the idea was continued under the name of "Gentlemen's Birthday Club." This was 45 years ago. In 1893 the name was changed and incorporated as the "Anniversary Club." Some of the early members were: A. T. Bertha, O. M. Wood, Walter Farmer, Alf White, Donnie McCloud, James W. Grant, David Gordon, Charles Brown, Dr. Wm. Mansfield, Andrew A. Gossen, and Richard Cole. One of the highlights was the banquet for Booker Washington.

One of the rules of the Anniversary Club is that all affairs are strictly formal. In later years members whose birthdays occur in the same month are grouped as the "host." A "toastmaster" is appointed for each meeting and important topics of the times are discussed. The 1937 members are: L. S. Curtis, president; Dr. W. B. Christian, secretary; E. S. Williams, A. O. Thornton, J. A. Scott, F. J. Roberson, Bismarck Lavine, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Dr. W. P. Curtis, E. D. Hamilton, J. M. Langston, W. H. Mansfield, Dr. E. J. Davis, M. A. Grant, W. H. Huffman, O. O. Morris, W. C. Gordon, C. I. Gordon, J. H. Purnell, C. H. Evans, C. H. Brown, F. E. Bowles, H. S. Blackiston, E. P. Blair, G. D. Brantley, J. T. Clark, C. W. Florence, J. H. Harrison, S. R. Redmond, A. G. Lindsay, H. D. Espy.

### Inte Se Club

One of the younger groups founded in 1924 by high school misses with initial credit going to Helen Duckett (Jones). The 10th anniversary was celebrated by one

of the finest dances held at the new city auditorium. The present Inte Se members are: Carolyn Dobson Young, president; Leola Amoureaux Duckett, secretary; Mildred Hayden Benson, treasurer; Mary Ann Jones, Jane Aileen Kaiser, Elinor Hancock Gully, Rosalin Gordon Robinson, Margaret Cannon, Frances C. Vashon, Blanche Spurlock McFall, Edith Pruitt Payne.

### Bachelor Girls

Another one of the tip-top clubs that has continued after early years of social blossoming—the Bachelor Girls. They too began around their high school days. The present members are: M. Bernice Bush, Mabel Dobson, Kathleen Thurman, Fredda Turner, Eva Hancock, Laurabelle Roberson, Hazel K. Wilson.

### The Foxes

One of the outstanding young men's social club is the Foxes. It was organized a dozen years ago and has kept to the front in the annual social calendar. The members are: Benson McDuffy, president; Floyd Whitfield, vice-president; William Rose, secretary; William Watters, Claude Gordon, H. V. Mullen, Damon Myles, Ernest Williams, Amos Hicks, Timothy Moman, Lawrence Whitson, Harold E. Young, Lennie Brown.

## SOME COMPARISONS—

The Venerated Rev. George Stevens' voice is a good double for Major Bowes' of radio fame.

And Dr. Massey, the dentist, talks naturally like Ben Bernie does, yowser!

Casey Quinton, now studying

art in Chicago, might double easily for Joe Louis at a social tea.

Bob Owens, the lawyer, legionnaire and socialist, need only to put on a kout to pass for Ghandi.

Joseph McLemore, the dynamic lawyer, plus the oversized head of his colleague, David Grant, would be a replica of the original Napoleon Bonaparte.

If you didn't know, Rev. Herman Gore, the Baptist minister, walking along the street or driving his car might be taken for a young blade or some swing band leader by his modern dress. But when you meet him and hear him talk his sincere religious demeanor makes you forget that he does not dress like an orthodox preacher.

Bob Scott, politician of the sixth ward, has the best "March of Time" voice in St. Louis.

Harry Phillips, Sumner High teacher, would make a perfect head masque of Cicero.

N. B. Young, the Editor of the AMERICAN, and Paul Farbush, the fireman, are constantly mistaken for each other. Young also looks like that fellow Angelo Herndon, who barely escaped from the Georgia chain-gang.

# B E A D M I R E D



Have Attractive  
BEAUTIFUL  
Healthy Hair



*Try It . . .  
You, too, Will  
Be Delighted.*

if **YOU** want beautiful, healthy hair . . . hair that others envy and admire . . . you must train stubborn tufts and locks to stay in place, and make your hair glisten with natural lustre. And that is exactly what **YOU** can do by using . . .

*It's Easy to  
Have Soft,  
Lustrous, Well  
Dressed Hair.*

Not Greasy  
... Will Not  
Rub Off.

**LA-EM-STRAIT**

*America's Foremost Quality Hair Dressing*

This pure, snow-white Hair Dressing is easily applied and quickly disappears as vanishing cream, making the hair easy to manage, and leaving it soft and glowing with all its natural lustre. Besides making



your hair lie perfectly all day. La-Em-Strait is made of the highest quality and purest ingredients — it is the *Quality Hairdressing*. Use this famous hairdressing and get the *best results*.

AT YOUR DEALERS — 25¢ and 50¢ CANS

**Ho-Ro-Co Perfumers, St. Louis, Mo.**

# Those World Fair Days of '04

## SONGS AND HAIR—BACK WHEN—

One of the most interesting episodes during the 1904 World's Fair was at a meeting of the National Federation of Colored Women. The principal speakers were Mrs. Josephine Silone-Yates of Kansas City, Mrs. Adele Logan of Tuskegee, Mrs. L. A. Davis and Mrs. Susan Paul Vashon of St. Louis.

There were two "bones of contention": coon songs and hair straightening!

Mrs. Ida Joyce Jackson of Colorado Springs made a stirring talk against "coon songs and rag time". This was the hey-day of that run of popular music. Ragtime was just beginning to catch the public. (Ragtime is the father of the "blues", "jazz" and "swing" music.)

Miss Cornelia Bowen of Mt. Miegs School in Alabama told about her Anti-Hair-Wrapping Clubs. All the girls agreed not to wrap their hair in an effort to straighten it. "It is foolish to try make hair straight", said Miss Bowen, "when God saw fit to make it kinky".

And that same year two other women in St. Louis were quietly developing their hair treatments that would make each of them a million dollars within 20 years—Mrs. Annie Turnbo Malone and Mrs. C. J. Walker.

## WHEN A VEILED PROPHET FROM AFRICA CAME

The Veiled Prophet celebration every Fall is St. Louis' "Mardigras." It is a colorful pageantry, parade and grand ball fostered by merchants of the city. Once the Colored citizens decided to have their own V. P. Ball. The following account was published in 1905:

"Colored society, which has heretofore been content to witness the triumphant march of the great Veiled Prophet and forego the pleasure of a nearer

(Continued on page 62)

## "Show Boat" at Municipal Opera in 1934



GEORGETTE HARVEY (In Center)

No native St. Louisan has had perhaps as much world-experience as has GEORGETTE (MICKEY) HARVEY, now of New York. As a girl in high school here she possessed an unusual deep contralto voice. She went into concert and on the stage—reached New York. Then went abroad as one of the "Louisiana Amazons." She reached old Russia and sang before Czar's Royalty. A romance developed and she remained in Russia for 17 years. And what years they were: she witnessed the Revolution of 1904 and saw shot down the revolters led by a Priest against the Czar. She was there during the abortive Revolution of 1912, and during a part of the world-making Revolution of 1917. It was then that she lost her fortune in rubles and had to flee the country. She found refuge in Japan where she remained for some time.

Coming back to New York, Miss Harvey was given a star role in *Porgy* and later in *Porgy and Bess*. Through the years her magnificent voice had held up. In the summer of 1934 she came back to her St. Louis as one of the stars in *Show Boat* in the Municipal Opera at Forest Park. She is now living in New York and carrying on by assisting in developing stage and radio talent. She has traveled a long, long way from the "girl with the golden baritone" voice who graduated from old Sumner High here.

## The Vagabonds

Two years ago these four boys were in Vashon High School. They had been given a chance on the radio during the *Ebony Dots* broadcasts over WIL under the auspices of the Missouri Insurance Company. They became local favorites with their velvet harmonies. The Insurance company sent them to Chicago for a try-out. They made good and were signed to a two-year N. B. C. contract and broadcast over a national network as the "Vagabonds." They are: Robert O'Neil, John Jordan, Norvel Tabor and Ray Grant, Jr., with guitar.



## Mistress of the Keyboard

DELLOYD MCKAY, who began her rise in tintinnabulations of the piano on St. Louis' KMOX radio station. To London and Europe her own style of playing carried her. Then back to New York and a Broadway rendezvous where she has been acclaimed as the "high priestess of the keyboard."

# New Fields in Employment

Back in 1930 when the depression had set in, Colored people became aware that they were "the first to be fired and the last to be hired." Meetings were called. Housewives met in little bands and discussed the situation. One woman got up and made the challenge: "Folks, we must spend our money where we can work!" She had sounded a positive and constructive note. It emphasized co-operation rather than retaliation. Here was and is a major problem.

The local Urban League as a part of its purpose had approached a number of the large firms and plants concerning the employment of some, or more, Colored workers. A file of correspondence and information had been gathered by its Industrial Department—and it was 85 per cent discouraging. The steel mills were open to Negroes, so were the packing companies, the brick yards and the Pullman shops, but these could not offset the rising losses of jobs in the general field of common labor and domestic service. But the dark clouds of depression hovering over St. Louis bore a silver lining.

## St. Louis Dairy Company Leads the Way

What the St. Louis Dairy Company did was both pioneering and co-operation. St. Louis Dairy throughout its 69 years here has always had Colored employes. It had had Colored blacksmiths and stablemen. It had had the only Colored butter-maker in the city. Yet it took the biggest step in 1930 when it placed seven Colored milk wagon drivers on the streets. No other major milk concern in the country had done that. Both the Company and the seven new drivers were immediately on the spot: how would it work out? Would Colored people buy from Colored drivers? If so, would they pay them? Were these drivers made of that sterner stuff that means braving the winter cold at 3 a. m.? Would they stick on the job month by month? Nor was it all a rose-strewn avenue for the St. Louis Dairy or these drivers. But after seven years they are carrying on.

Besides these milk wagon men St. Louis Dairy employs other Colored men in responsible positions. William Sampson is a bulk delivery truck driver with 23 years' service. He recently was awarded a gold watch by the Chamber of Commerce for 100,000 miles without an accident. There is another driver named Charles Houston with a fine record. In the Supply Department the checker in the receiving room is



Ann Robertson and Florence Rhodes

William Ferguson, holding a trusted position since 1908. There is a bottle checker, Chester Nicholson, and others employed in the stables. These particular men are named because they have never been publicized.

St. Louis Dairy led out where other companies were afraid to tread. But the pioneering move by this Company was effective: other firms having considerable patronage among the Colored citizens gave serious consideration of employing them. The results, while not overwhelming, are substantial and significant.

## The White Baking Company Employs Colored Drivers

Another fine advancement was made when the White Baking Company placed seven Colored men on their wagons selling bread, pies and cakes from home to home. These brown uniformed young men may be seen daily in the Colored districts, and if not seen, their low-pitched whistles remind you they are making their rounds. These White Baking boys are experiencing a test situation in that selling bread

(Continued on page 79)



## Madam C. J. Walker's Superfine BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

**For Hair and Scalp  
For Face and Skin**

THE MADAM C. J. WALKER WAY IS THE  
"RIGHT WAY"

**MADAM C. J. WALKER MFG. CO.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

# Odds and Ends from the Past

## Man of the Past

### JOHN RICHARD ANDERSON

Here is the greatest of the earlier St. Louisans. Here is the "towering strength of Gideon" who walked the street of slave St. Louis the 20 years before the Civil War and never withheld his conviction against slavery. John R. Anderson, 6 foot 2, had contacts that gave his native courage his fearless conviction. Born in Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1818, learned to read despite the rigid Black Code, sold newspapers and learned typesetting, worked in office where Elijah P. Lovejoy's famous "Observer" was published, was with martyred Lovejoy who was slain by the pro-slave mob in Alton on night of November 7, 1837, came to St. Louis and went into whitewashing business, became a preacher and later the pastor of Second Baptist Church (now Central Baptist), had respect of leading white preachers and spoke plainly against slavery while others dared to, possessed great voice and drew crowds of whites to hear him preach (all this before the Civil War), helped his unfortunate people, paying for freedom of some of his members and conducted a school for them (in face of the law against it), was a correspondent of John Brown and Fred Douglass, which proved his fearlessness, and during the bitterest days of the Civil War, when things seemed darkest for the union, in May, 1863, died suddenly when a druggist here made a mistake in filling a prescription. Was this powerful and influential giant the victim of a pro-Southern plot? That is not known. At that time St. Louis was filled with "copper-heads" and pro-slavers, although the city had been saved for the Union.

John Richard Anderson is St. Louis' Number One Great of lasting proportion.

### For Swanky Names

There used to be (according to a handbill dated 1899) a hot time for everybody, day and night, out at Creve Coeur Lake. And here were the names of some of the prominent clubs listed to attend:

The ORIENTALS, the FOUR HUNDRED, the BACHELORS, the UPPER TENS, the JOLLY RULERS, and the FIN DE SIECLE.

(Even today you can't beat that for swanky names.)

**SEE**  
the best pictures at  
**CRITERION**  
Theatre

2644 FRANKLIN

Feature Programs

COMFORTABLE AT ALL SEASONS

### Romantic Names

How many of these local social clubs of 15 years ago are still a-going?

Marsheneil Girls (Alda Porkinghorne, president); Hawaiian Dream Club (Martha Phillips, president); Muriel Boys; Wang Wang Girls; Florient Boys (Geo. Tankins, president); La Premiers (Mrs. Olivia Reynolds, president); Maxine Girls; Romanello Girls, (B. Walker, president); Marquette Boys; Del Claire Boys; LaJovial Girls, and the LaVona Girls (Ethel Snorton, president).

If not, there are just as many with as catchy names.

### Yo hum! Those Boom Days

Well, how's this for a business scheme:

In 1923 from an advertisement in the *St. Louis Argus*, seeking to sell stock in a business to do "general farming and dairying." All wide-awake Negroes were called upon to put it over. The shares were just \$3.50 each, sold in blocks of ten. "Take 10 shares," the ad read, "if you lose, you lose only \$35.00!"

But the name of the proposed company takes the grand prize. It was:

"YO! MAMMY'S MILK CO."

I Am  
Proud of  
Having  
Won the  
Confidence  
of Colored  
St. Louis



PAUL LYSS

- Furniture to Suit Every Pocketbook
- Jewelry for Every Occasion

- EASY Weekly Payments on Everything

Clothing for Whole Family

**UNITED**

4517-19 EASTON (At Taylor)

Forest 5100



RUBY G. PEAKE  
Stowe College graduate  
who has organized 30  
chapters of the Sigma  
Gamma Rho Sorority  
throughout the country.  
She is working for her  
M. S. in Education at  
Butler University.



HELEN LOUISE ANDERSON  
Daughter of Dr. H. B. Anderson.



YVONNE A. MORRIS  
Selected by the Sumner Students as the "Sumner Queen" for 1937. She is a junior and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Morris.

## "That South St. Louis Society"

Old St. Louisans carry a vivid memory of "that South St. Louis society," a distinct and colorful group within the group. You belonged or you didn't belong. Here were the aristocrats. And it frankly had a color complex, but this has been often misinterpreted. The early background, and not any inherent prejudice, ruled the "south side." Many were of French ancestry, and from the earliest days of St. Louis the French as always are without racial taboos and treat with men according to merit and demerit rather than pigmentation. While those south side families were not all French in background, they were at this early period (following the Civil War) rather independent economically. The fount-heads of these families were the artisans—the leading barbers of the city, the caterers, the stewards and top service men on the steamboats in those golden river days. At that time St. Louis offered little else to its Negro population above common labor and domestic service. The second generation of this South St. Louis circle grew opulent and lived handsomely, was socially conscious, self-sustaining, clannish and colorful. The men were polished, the women were lovely.

The children of these south side families like other children of that part of the city, went to the same schools despite Missouri's separate school decree. And there was no bother about it until years later. As the section grew German the family friendships continued. Today there are neighborly ties between the survivors of those glamorous days of the South Side.

The name of Alf White, who was long a steamboat steward, a man who lived sumptuously, whose table was a feast to his friends, whose money and influence were considerable, is brilliantly remembered.

Just to list some of the names is to bring a tense thrill to old citizens whether they belonged or did not belong. Time and circumstances have dissolved this once prosperous group. Some of the old families are still snug by present day descendants in the old homes and the memories hang on. Ah, those charmed names of fifty years ago—the Dores, Mordicais, Wilkinsons, Hickmanns, Claymorgans, Nashes, Moseleys, Gordons, Reynolds, Berrys, Langstons, Townsends, Goodrichs, Helms, Youngs, Russells, Armstrongs. . . . And there were inner circles in these. . . .

And no story of South St. Louis can be complete without mention of "Grandma" Mrs. Nancy M. Lyons: she lived to 107 years. She was born in 1815 across the river in Kaskaskia; she moved to St. Louis in 1844; she visited around the world before the civil war and served as a trained nurse in France in 1845; she was devout as she was energetic, attending mass every day until she accidentally fell while inspecting her store of home-made preserves; she was a most interesting woman who knew the whole glorious story of the South Side.

### Carondelet

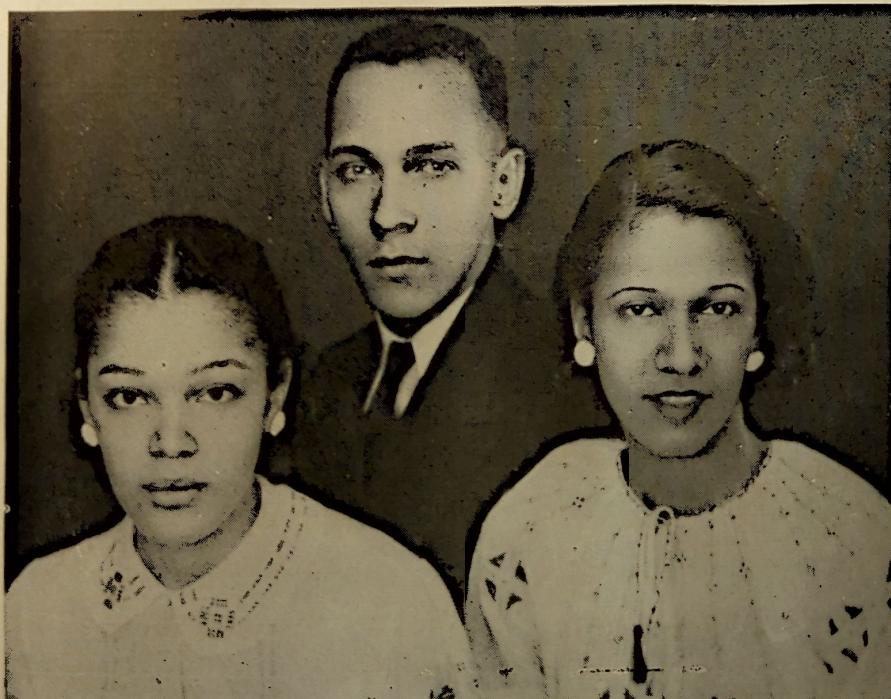
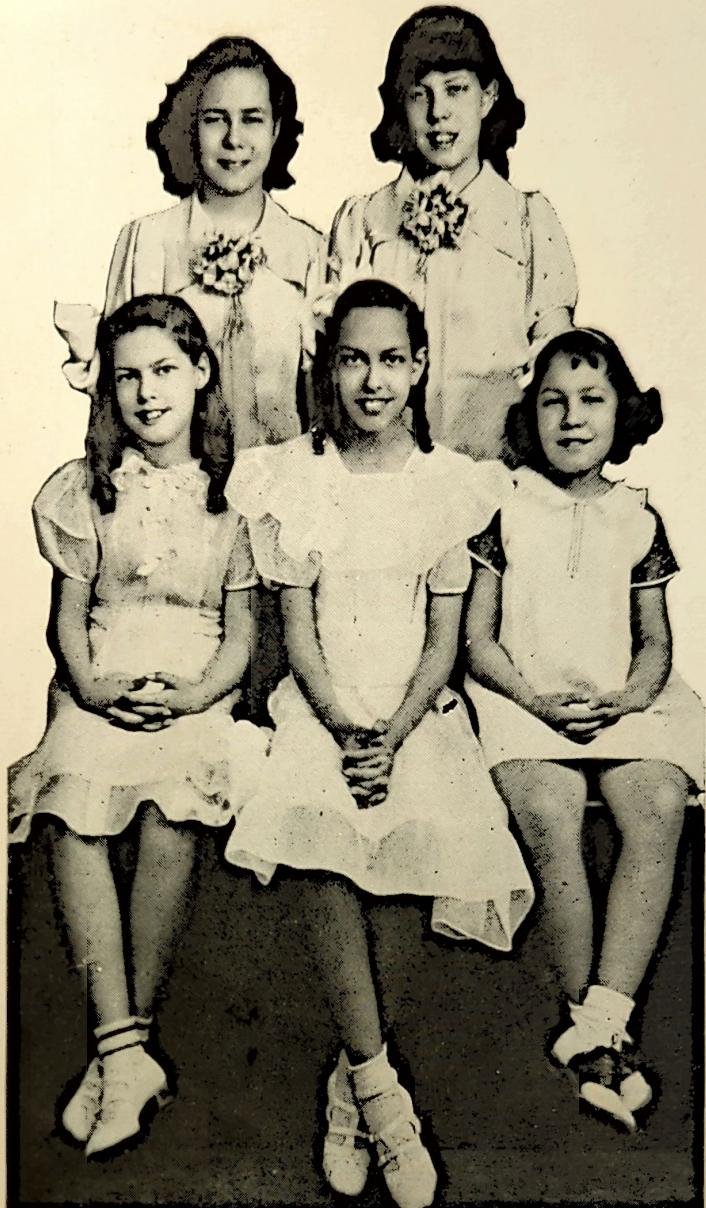
And there was deep South St. Louis—Carondelet—with its group of families. These were not so clannish as were the upper south siders. They were not as strictly socially inclined. The long distance down to Carondelet in those early days, by hack or trolley or train, set them apart more than aught else. But Carondelet developed its successful families, some of them still living upon the ground of their pioneer forebears. They were the John Caseys, Thomas Marshalls, Albert Burgesses, B. Huttons, Edward Browns, Charles Bradleys, John Taylors, Frank Dorseys, Zack Harris, to name several.



GERTRUDE, IRA AND JEAN YOUNG  
*Trio of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Young.*

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JOSEPHINE, HENRY  
AND FELICIA  
RHETTA  
*Trio of Mr. and Mrs.  
Henry Rhetta.*

Photos by Young's Studio,  
11 N. Jefferson Ave.

## What's Right

(Continued from page 42)

to remain here for the better things to come.

"Fifth, St. Louis in its racial and religious make-up is such that will keep it cosmopolitan and harmonious. This point should not be overlooked. St. Louis has a large proportion of German, a large number of Irish Catholic, a generous number of Jews, and goodly representations of Greek, Polish, and others, beside its native New England and Virginia descendants. And one out of every nine citizens is Colored. St. Louis is balanced in racial representation, and tolerance has always marked its history.

"Under the surface, there has been a political warfare between the Protestant and Catholic for political control of the city. But this has only affected the Negroes indirectly. I state this for the sake of not over-painting the picture of St. Louis. Unlike my good opponent, I seek not to over-color or understate—and my spectacles are not rose-colored, but are the latest bi-focals that give me perspective as well as insight. I respectfully recommend that my opponent begin wearing a pair of bi-focals.

"Sixth, Your St. Louis and Mine is not only RIGHT but ripe for greater rights. We have the talent which is not going as unappreciated as is claimed, and leadership here has not always been what my opponent asserts it to be. He has forgotten such strong men as J. Milton Turner, Tandy, Turpin and Homer Phillips, such ministers as the recently retired but still active Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, and those outstanding landmarks, Father Mason, Rev. John Moreland the first, Rev. Roberts and Cook and Rev J. K. Parker. And other strong men are now developing our leadership along all lines. My opponent does not need ten years—in five years he will be using his fine persuasive talent singing the RIGHTNESS of his St. Louis and Mine. For here are the basic things for progress: steady year-round employment opportunities, a deciding factor in politics, a diversified population that guarantees tolerance, and a standard of living that is least artificial of any of the big cities. Add them up, subtract my opponent's best arguments, and then you have a seventy-five per cent balance left on the RIGHT side for Your St. Louis and Mine."

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# "We Danced Beautifully Back Then"

St. Louis was once the tiptop of dancing. Back in the days of Professor Jeffry Bass', Prof. Lucky's and Prof. James A. Grant's Dancing Schools, Colored St. Louisans were not only dance conscious but they danced correctly and with much concinnation. (This last word is not one of the old dances.) Bass' school was for the elite and younger. Jeffry Bass himself was an artist of the ballroom and esthetic dances. Professor Lucky catered to the gay-timers who too did the popular dances of that day—the grand square, the imperial, the Parisian, lancers, schottisches—and the waltz that was tranquility. (The cakewalk was mostly an exhibition dance.) The finest floor manager and master of ceremonies of them all was the nonpareil James A. Grant. He was St. Louis' authority on public decorum.

But those days have gone, although there are signs that the old dances are coming back after two generations of round dancing. Said one of the old-time beau brummels: "We danced much better than they do now in these slap-bang-dash years. In my day you were not allowed on the dance floor unless you had been schooled. Now, anybody who can scrape their feet across the floor is allowed to dance—it's all a tugging, struggle, catch-as-catch-can affair accompanied by a music that often sounds like a dog and cat fight in an alley. After each dance now the whole attendance, including the musicians, are lathered with sweat. It is more calesthenics than dancing. I can't understand why the schottische isn't danced—it is a dance form that has unlimited possibilities. But you can't dance a schottische in a living room or where there is a crowd."

And behind those words is the difference between the old and present. The great change in dancing came about largely with the spread of ragtime music beginning around 1905. More people wanted to dance, and two things happened: the dances were made easier and the floor space was given over to the

greatest number. It required schooling to do the square dances and plenty of floor space. There was a dancing master then who decided how many couples could dance and what they should dance. But with the spread of ragtime music (a St. Louis development) there was an increased desire by many people to dance. In came the two-step and shortly followed the simple slowdrag and then the plain "walk" or one-step that rheumatic or rustic alike could learn to do on first trial. It ran all the old dancing masters insane. The hall floors became crowded masses of shuffling humans instead of an orderly directed group of polite dancers with a gallery of onlookers.

The jitney dance halls sprang up. Dancing had become democratic and how! Everybody could dance now—and at the same time! And you no longer needed a ballroom and a dance maestro. Thirty or forty persons could now dance in an ordinary living room—all was needed was space atop to breathe the cigarette smoke. Now dancing was by and for and of the people—back then it was for those selects who could and would go in training and agree to be ruled by a dictator, the Floor Manager. But it must have been quite sq "more beautiful" then, as the old-timer puts it.

It is interesting to recall some of the many dance halls in St. Louis around 1900, the peak of the old school dancing. There was the famous Stolle's Hall at 13th and Biddle. Here the elite gave many affairs, here the schools held their entertainments, and here "Frankie" actually met "Johnny" at a dance that was not so "elite". There was Graham's Hall at 13th and Olive. And strung along Jefferson Avenue were several: Euterpe Hall at corner of Walnut, Oriental Hall at corner of Adams, Olivette Hall at Wash, and True Reformers at Pine. There was Hoehn's Grove and Offenstein's Grove and Creve Coeur Lake and the steamboat excursions, to name a few of the old places of amusement and pleasure.



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# "Frankie and Johnnie" and Those Blues

## "He Done Her Wrong"

Forty years ago St. Louis was no Saint—never has been except in name. Second to the "St. Louis Blues" is the legendary song of a hundred unprinted (some unprintable) verses of "Frankie and Johnny". This rough-hewn ballad is based on one of those innumerable shooting affrays that kept the sporting life of St. Louis martyred with funerals. Love and jealousy—life and death! Who has not heard some of "Frankie and Johnny"? How—

*Frankie and Johnny were lovers, O  
Lawdy how they could love;  
Swore to be true to each other,  
true as the stars above.  
He was her man, but he done her  
wrong.*

On October 14, 1899, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* printed the simple police item of another killing. The night before Frankie Baker had shot Allen Britt at 212 Targee Street (where the new city auditorium now stands). Allen was just 18 years old but a handsome "mack" with a way with the women. The pair had first met at one of the public dances at Stolle's Hall, 13th and Biddle streets. (See picture). But there had come another woman, prettier young Alice Fry, across Johnny's path. So on that fatal night there was a quarrel, and

*Johnny he up and told Frankie,  
"By-bye Babe,"  
I was your man, but I'm just gone.*

But he had not reckoned with Frankie—she shot him with her pearl-handle forty-four which went "root-atoot-toot-toot".

Frankie Baker was acquitted of the homicide charge. She later moved to far Oregon, where she still lives in 1937. When the Mae West moving picture, "She Done Him Wrong", based on the Frankie and Johnny legend was shown a few years ago, Frankie Baker brought suit against Mae West and the picture corporation and is understood to have received a large amount in settlement. Miss Baker resents the various versions that have grown out of the affair in old St. Louis, but the legend of Frankie and Johnny has continued to grow and is now a ranking American ballad along with "John Henry and His Hammer", "Paul Bunyun", the giant wood chopper, and the famous "Casey Jones".

For years after the shooting of Allen Britt, Mrs. Nancy Britt, his mother, walked the streets here lamenting the death of her son.

(Continued on page 75)

## THOSE "ST. LOUIS BLUES"

The "St. Louis Blues" is basic American developed music. While the music itself is distinctive, perhaps lasting, the words, too, represent that hopeful immortal melancholy like heavy-scented magnolias out of the swamps. Here are the words of the "St. Louis Blues" written in prose style:

"Got so I hates to see this Louisiana sun go down. Feels that way since my man done left me. If I feels this way tomorrow I'm going to pack my grip and make my get-away, too. Lawdy, how I done miss him.

Bet one of them St. Louis women with diamonds all over her ears and fingers is pulling him 'round by her apron string. But if it twan't for her paint and powder and maybe some long store-bought hair, that man of mine would never got stuck like a rock in St. Louis. . . . Lawdy, how I hates to see the evening sun go down!

What I done was go see the gypsy and had my fortune told. Huh, she told me not to wear no black mourning yet. She said, you go up to old St. Louis and win your man back. You can do it if you try, she told me. 'Cause I knows I've got what it takes. Ain't never should treat him mean like I done. Done cried all my salty meanness out in these dark bayou nights, lawdy!

Now if I can get some help as far as Cairo, I'll make it to St. Louis by myself. I knows a railroad man named Jeff in Cairo and I'll flag his train for a ride.

You ought to see that stove-pipe man of mine what's done gone away to St. Louis. Know he's got all proud just like he owns the Diamond Jo steamboat line. Huh, he'd make a cross-eyed woman loose her sight. He's blacker than midnight with teeth like flags of truce. Yeh, you know, the blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice. He wont no angel tho. And he knows a powerful lot 'bout craps, but he was a hard-working man and always on the dot. Say, when I gets up to St. Louis I'm going to ask him for about ten dollars to spend, for the Lawd knows, what it takes to get it, he's certainly got! . . ."



Old STOLLE'S HALL at 13th and Biddle, now a church meeting place (second floor) but once the dance hall where many of the leading social affairs of Colored St. Louis were held.

# The Father of the Jazz Age



Thomas Million Turpin

A few years ago when W. C. Handy broadcasted over a local radio station about his composing the "St. Louis Blues" he reminded his listeners that the real father of the Blues and jazz was Tom Turpin of St. Louis, the stout, sombre, seldom smiling Tom Turpin. He bore a rough demeanor to many, but those who really knew Tom knew that within his ponderous frame was a heart of pure rhythm. When he hovered over the piano keyboard one forgot his bulk because of the music coaxed by his fingers. Tom Turpin was the undisputed King of the Piano. And this reader, was back in those pre-ragtime days when "A Hot Time in Old Town" was blazing the country—back around 1899.

About 1906 ragtime hit the American scene and from this first wave of syncopation the country went into the "blues" era, then the "jazz age" of the world war, and on into the "swing music" of the moulting depression years. But ten years before the ragtime popularity (and another Missourian of Color, Scott Joplin, started it with his "Maple Leaf Rag"—Joplin had come to St. Louis from Sedalia and was under Tom Turpin's tutelage) Tom had been playing and writing ragtime music and having it published! In fact, back in 1896 he had published the "Harlem Rag". Other early compositions of his were famous: "Bowery Buck", "St. Louis Rag", "The Buffalo", "Nannette Waltz", and his last was during the World War, entitled "When Sambo Goes to France". Most of the music Turpin submitted the publishers in New York declared was too difficult for the average player, and several of them refused to publish Tom's then strange barbaric pieces. He did find a publisher—Harry Von Tilzer. But then who could play the "hard stuff" full of grace notes and bass runs and quixotic chords? Tom could play it here in St. Louis and his place on Market street was crowded soon after he sat down to the piano. Young Louis Chauvin, the finest natural piano man of them all, could play such queer but moving music, and so could Joe Jordan and Sam Patterson and Joe Young and Gertrude "Sweety" Bell. The greatest ragtime piano players were in St. Louis then—and Tom Turpin was the king of them all.

There was more than natural talent behind Tom's musicianship, but few persons knew it. His father had had a German teacher for Tom early and Tom had secured a thorough-going foundation in music. He played classical music as easily as he played his own compositions. Behind his heavy mask Tom Turpin lived for music. He composed pieces and songs

and tore them up; he wrote skits and worked on operettas; he did all of the early scores and skits presented at the Booker Washington theatre that his brother, Charlie, had built. But to the average St. Louisan Tom Turpin was just a piano player and a saloonkeeper.

Well, what of it if Tom Turpin did compose ragtime music ten years before anyone else, some will ask? Much of it. Songs heard now over the radio, improvisations and trends that are now swaying a million Americans, were given formal birthright down on Market street by Thomas Million Turpin, the unsung and uncrowned master of American syncopated music. This American music has and is influencing the whole world. Even those learned Phds. and students of social trend in digging up the cultural roots of urban people will find that ragtime and its offsprings have affected American homes and theatres and dances, and thus the American people. It was Tom Turpin down on Market street here in St. Louis who first began to put this peculiar American form of music down on paper as a record so that it could be scattered and sold over five-and-ten counters eventually to million buyers a year. Tom Turpin, had he lived a decade or two later may easily have been a serious composer of the new American music. But the genuine pioneers in the arts seldom are understood or appreciated or even thought of except in the light of their shortcomings.

The great Bert Williams always spent hours with Tom Turpin whenever he played in St. Louis. He tried to get Tom to compose for his early shows. Many of the early theatrical stars coming to St. Louis paid homage to the ponderous Tom down on Market street. His autographed collection of pictures of musicians and actors was a complete one. In the development of American popular music such names as "Cole and Johnson", "Will Marion Cook", "Cramer and Layton", "W. C. Handy", all genuine pioneers in the domestic art of making merry, mournful, sentimental and syncopated music—the Deanship of this School goes to our own late Thomas Million Turpin. He not only was a master piano man but the pioneer of the composers.

## When a Veiled Prophet from Africa Came

(Continued from page 52)

contact and more intimate association with him in the ballroom, has solved the problem by inviting a Prophet of their own, who is styled the African Veiled Prophet, Abdul Menelik Ben Hassin, to visit St. Louis.

"This African Prophet appeared last night at True Reformers Hall (Pine and Jefferson) promptly at twelve o'clock in the midst of a large gathering of colored people, who assembled to welcome him to the city.

"While the orchestra played and the company was in the midst of a dance, the lights suddenly went out, leaving the hall in total darkness. A moment later they as suddenly relighted, revealing the presence of the prophet in the center of the hall. He selected from among the throng Miss Sarah Brown, a popular girl, and crowned her queen, then escorted her to the seat of honor. He then selected Misses Willie B. Porter, Mildred Ponder, Ida Savage, Beatrice Ross, Myrtle White, Annie Segar and Mary Thompson as maids of honor.

"The entire company then formed a grand march, led by the Prophet and his Queen. After marching around the Hall Abdul disappeared as mysteriously as he came."

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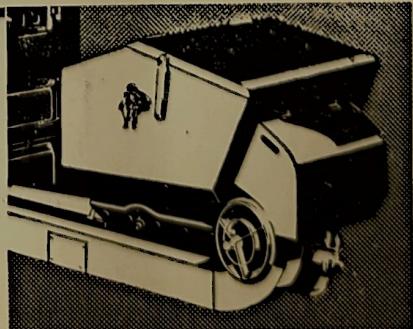
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## How Schools Were Named Here

(Continued from page 13)

the War, and it was there that the whites protested against allowing the Negroes to ride on the street cars in New Orleans. Gen. Hancock solved the trouble by decreeing that every third car should have a large star upon it and this was for Negro riders. This piece of discrimination was known by some of the Colored citizens of St. Louis and they objected to having one of their schools named for the Jim Crowing Hancock. But McIntyre was persistent too. He withdrew his names on condition that none of the names he proposed should be used. Then a resolution was passed by the Board that the newly come Colored principals should each name a school. These were the selections and the selectors: "Dessalines" by A. D. Langston, "Dumas" by Hale G. Parker, "L'Overture" by O. M. Wood, "Attucks" by E. S. Williams, "Banneker" by John Kelly and "Delany" by Joseph Piles.

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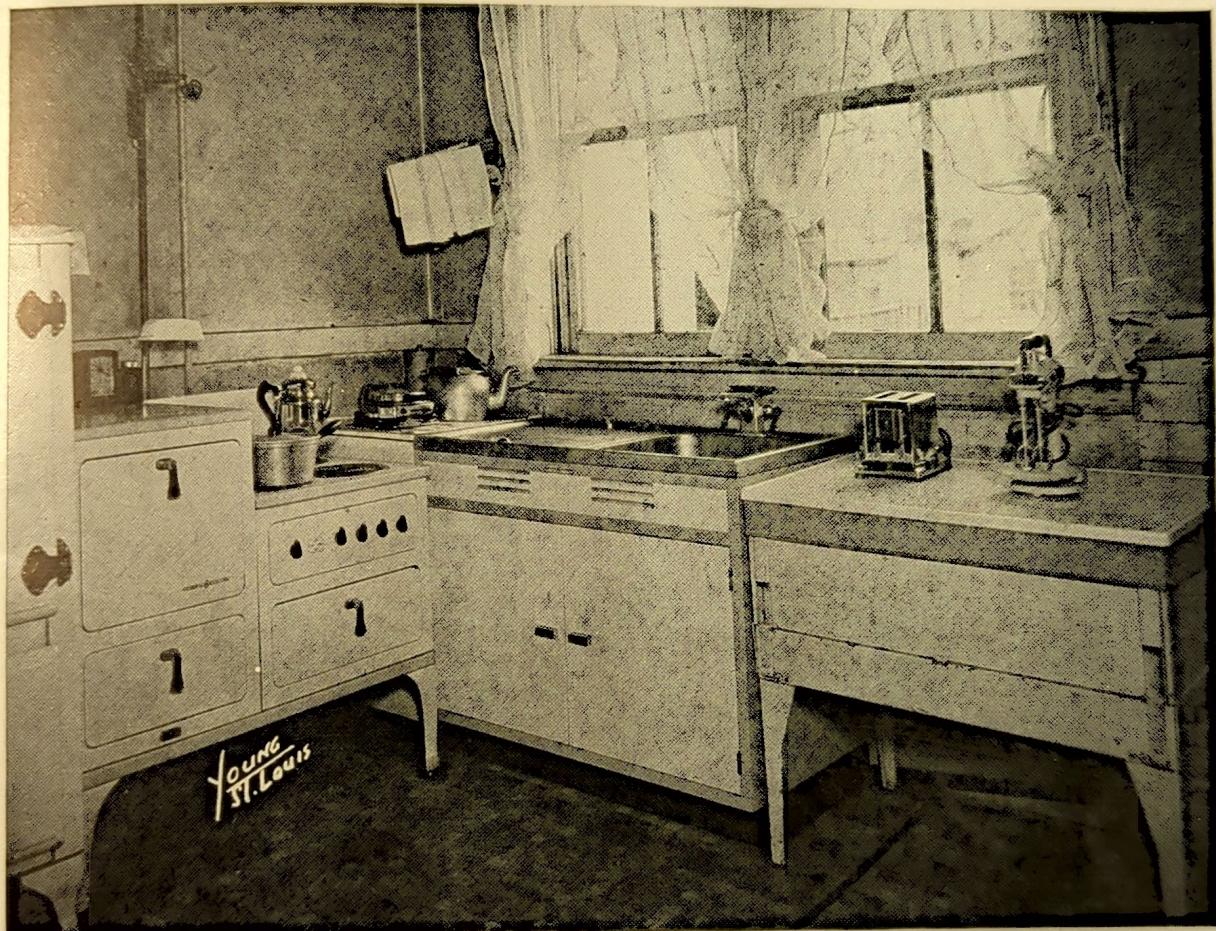
## When East St. Louis Had a Candidate for U. S. President

In 1904 there was a national Negro party organized here. It was the Liberty Party with all of the candidates Negroes. The national convention was held in St. Louis in July and the following candidates were elected: William T. Scott of East St. Louis for President; W. C. Payne of West Virginia, Vice-President. The headquarters was at 2121 Chestnut street. (And whatta street it was then!)

Two of the main planks in the party platform were: Government ownership of railroads and steam-boats; pension of ex-slaves.

But Scott, who had come from Cairo, and who was known for years as the "only Negro Democrat in Illinois," ran into trouble and jail. He was a saloon-keeper and the officials dug up an old unpaid fine against him of \$99.80. His executive committee rushed to St. Louis to aid him, but after raising the \$99.80 there were still costs to pay. This was not raised. Scott resigned from the Liberty Ticket, and George E. Taylor of Iowa, was supplemented. But the history of the party went into obscurity shortly thereafter.

## A Modern HOME KITCHEN



IS that of Mrs. Percy Payne, 4227 Cook avenue. "My General Electric kitchen unit has been a big help to me. It has meant a savings not only in money but in time and from worry. And I want you to know my kitchen is not for show purposes, but for everyday use. There are seven children and my husband and myself. We must live on a budget, and without my General Electric unit this would be very difficult. After three years daily use all the units are working like new."

So Mrs. Payne's modest enthusiasm goes when telling of her modern but well-used kitchen. In her all-electric G. E. unit is a stove, percolator, toaster, mixer, dishwasher, washing machine, hot water heater ready with gallons of steaming water, and a refrigerator. This General Electric model kitchen was secured through the ROSS APPLIANCE COMPANY, 4255w Easton Avenue.

# What's Wrong

(Continued from page 10)

"Second, the Jim Crow wrong is made double because of the apathy on the part of the Negroes themselves. They accept it too quietly, and yet they boast of their balance of political power. I charge the Negro political leaders with fear and trembling when it comes to challenging the Jim Crow encroachment here. When the recent Jim Crow rule was instituted in the City Auditorium our political leaders retreated; and none yet have ever proposed in their campaigns the securing of a civil rights bill in our Board of Aldermen. (Bear in mind, there is no law sanctioning racial discrimination in Missouri except in PUBLIC schools). And when a few citizens and the N. A. A. C. P. brought suit against the City on the auditorium Jim Crow rule the indifference of the Colored citizens, both morally and financially, was appalling. There was more perturbation among Colored St. Louis at the time over the death of Evangelist Beeton and the Second Coming of Cab Calloway to the Arena than over this plastered Jim Crow rule on a public building which they are taxed like other citizens to build and keep up.

"Third, Colored St. Louis is woefully weak in the pulpits. This is a very unpopular thing to say in public, but it is true. Out of the 150 regular ministers here not three of them are outstanding. Our preachers are not leaders for our whole city—they are too busy (most of them) meeting with their finance committees or getting elevated to another pulpit. (Our Methodist brethren seem to come here severely bitten with the Bishopric bug and simply use St. Louis' influence and affluence as a jumping-off place.) With few exceptions St. Louis preachers are business men and politicians first and second and pastors thereafter. And what's that about the Devil usually getting the hindmost? Not that this isn't true in other large cities, but that the exceptions here are much fewer than in other cities. I challenge my opponent to name three broad and outstanding preachers in St. Louis who can face the test of more than lip service. I am not arguing that St. Louis preachers are all bad or no good—indeed many of them are splendid men, but they are not outstanding leaders enough to influence the whole community, to challenge and mould sentiment, to stand tall and sun crowned above the fog of fear.

"Fourth, Colored St. Louisans, with fine school buildings supervised by a rich school board are the

most timid, most unconcerned and most duped of all big cities. There isn't a single effective Parents' organization in the city—one that would parade in person against the unfair proposals of the school board or any other body. Such PTAs as we have are nice "company unions" agreeable to the principals. And school principals should not be expected to be our sole leaders; they can lead, and a few of them do, in social uplift, but they can not be depended upon to lead fights where their salaries might be affected. Seldom are school principals the kind of men who can say, "to Hell with the salary," if it crosses their civic conviction. Here is where the parents of St. Louis should come in and show a determined and intelligent battle front. But Colored St. Louisans are satisfied with the five modern school buildings out of 22 not counting for those several temporary cottages.

"Fifth, we are burdened with a costly and damnable housing situation perpetuated by that group of greedy Simon Legrees known as the Real Estate Exchange, which controls the housing of the city. This R. E. E. set up a glorified ghetto system of exploitation of Negro home owners. It fixed it so that the old "too big" castles of the '80s and '90s would be sold to Negroes at exorbitant prices and beyond that line no Negro could buy. But the same type of house on an adjacent street would be sold to whites for from two to three thousand dollars cheaper, and then these same Real Estate barons declare on their oaths in Court that 'Negroes DEPRECIATE property values.' Injustice was added to injury when a hard-task system of financing and refinancing was devised here especially for Negro home buyers. This manipulation and systematic robbery in property is one of the staring wrongs of St. Louis.

"Sixth, and here is a serious weakness: Colored St. Louis in part has accepted that pet trick of the white folks that was employed so successfully back in slavery—the setting up of a "one-man leader." It has been advocated and attempted here both civicly and politically. The favorite advice of certain white leaders (not leader) has been: 'you folks select your leader and send him to us,' and when that event does not come about, they say, 'well, well, you folks can't get together, so we'll have to do what we think is

(Continued on page 67)

## Greetings and Good Will:

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best.' And they select some Negro who represents what they want represented.

"Negro St. Louis must get beyond even toying with this childish 'one man' leadership idea. One man may lead five, but never 100,000 citizens whose views and interest are just as varied as others. We need leaders, not a leader, and does my worthy opponent claim that we have now either one or many?

"Seventh and last, for some reason St. Louis is a crooning 'I-told-you-so' town. It does not encourage its own talent and genius—it proceeds to reduce everybody and everything to 'onery' and 'what's-he-trying-to-do?' status. We are neglectful of our own best: our lawyers who fight a Jim Crow case for the rights of all, our few doctors who continue to study their medicine rather than spend their extra time in good-timing, those teachers who do more than serve time and draw salaries; our labor organizers who bucked the corporations long before the New Deal gave organized labor a helping hand; our expert mechanics and artisans who are quietly pioneering in their respective fields; our successful and civic minded Mrs. Malone who found it necessary to move away. We are the champion soft brick-bat throwers and our few bouquets are lilacs and crepe. When Handy came here he was inspired to write the 'St. Louis Blues' because St. Louisans were the champion blues singers. The town is deadening to talent and ambition.

"I challenge my honorable opponent to successfully deny, dispute or disprove these seven fundamental "wrongs" with my St. Louis and his. And the only reason I am intent upon living on here is because I feel that all seven wrongs can be changed—and that within the next 10 years. Then Your St. Louis and Mine shall be an honor and delight to ALL of its citizens."

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

# World Travelers in Kind

World travel with St. Louisans has covered the globe. Some went for study, some for pleasure, some for broader contacts, some for adventure, some for keeps and some for sheer romance. One went as far back as sixty years ago, and that to the farthest continent; some have just crossed the boundary line to the North or to the South, but all share in that great wealth of experience that comes only through orientation and perspective.

Only living St. Louisans in 1937, who have traveled across the borders and beyond the limits, are mentioned here. The veteran and dean of travelers goes to Mr. Frank DeFrance who away back in the '70s as a youngster ventured with a minstrel troupe to the down-under continent of Australia. He danced before the lamp footlight in Melbourne and Sidney. He and another boy started out as a dancing team down at an old Market Street Theatre. Mr. DeFrance is now an employee of Pine Street Y. M. C. A.

The dean of the student pilgrims is Mr. Frank Roberson who studied art and architecture in Germany for four years. This was back in the '80s.

In 1900 four young ladies toured Europe—two of them are Mrs. Rebecca Casey Quinton and Mrs. Ella Murphy Anderson.

The man who has spent the most time abroad is Mr. Arthur Houston, the caterer, who lived for years in France and is a graduate of the University of Paris.

Doctors, too, have crossed the Atlantic: Dr. S. P. Stafford in 1907 to Germany and England; Dr. C. H. Phillips and wife in 1908 to England, France, Italy; Dr. J. T. Breedlove and wife spent six months in London where Mrs. Annie Malone visited them.

School Principals who spent summers in Europe are Mr. E. S. Williams in 1910 and Mr. Charles H. Brown in 1921.

The teachers who have left the U. S. borders are many. Back some few years or more Mrs. Mary Hutt Lattimore, Mrs. Maudell Brown Bousefield (now of Chicago), and Miss Allie Simms (now of New York) toured Europe.

Later went forth Miss Grace Nichols and Mrs. Maurice Williams Stamps (of Chicago) to Europe and the Oberammergau. While in Paris the afore-

mentioned Arthur Houston was their guide.

Mrs. Ann Crosswiate Simms and Mrs. Winnifred Jacobs Brown traveled through England and the Continent in 1921.

With most of the groups of ladies the territory from the French Riviera to the romantic Rhine Valley was the favorite. Between 1927 and 1930 the following teachers were given a bon voyage by the Statue of Liberty: Misses Edna Wade, Sarah Buckner, Lillian Vanderburg, Wilrene Woods, Elsie Scott and Goldie Crutcher.

Mrs. Adelaide Herriott spent a season in Paris studying voice in 1928.

The Misses Alice Bowles (with her sister, Ernelle Bowles, of Chicago) spent the summer of 1931 in England, Holland, Germany, Italy, France and Switzerland, and went across a second time in 1936 to Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Soviet Russia, Germany and France.

Mrs. B. F. Bowles made her trip to England, Scotland, Denmark and Sweden and France in 1935.

Miss Ruth Harris studied in Germany in 1932 and again in 1936.

And so did Mr. Henry S. Williams twice go to Germany to study—in 1927 and 1929.

The summer of 1935 found another group of teachers in Europe—they were the Misses Clayda Williams, Litha Freeman, Edwina Wright and Blance Lyles. Miss Wright made a second trip to England, France and Italy.

The ministers have not been blanked: in 1934 Rev. Herman Gore journeyed to the Holy Land and in 1935 Bishop Noah Williams was in Italy, Palestine and North Africa.

But there came a turn to other directions and stranger seas when in 1934 the Misses Fredericka Harmon, Alice McGee and Verneeda Williams cruised the Caribbean Seas and the Spanish Main, visiting the West Indies and Central American ports.

Up to Alaska went Miss Pearl Adams.

Arthur Badeau was a student in France for a number of months.

Miss Bernice O'Fallon has toured both Europe and the West Indies.

(Continued on page 70)

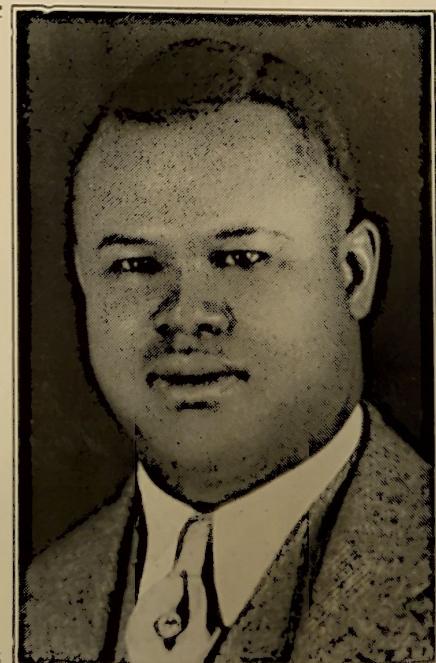
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# Questionnaire

1. Are you a native St. Louisan? If not, do you ever insinuate that you are not?
2. Do you recall what the great Coix de Guerre hoax was at the Coliseum?
3. Who is the Parisian who was a pupil at Lincoln grade school.
4. Who was the first Negro candidate for Congress from St. Louis? Name four others.
5. On what side was St. Louis during the Civil War?
6. Was Dred Scott made free by the U. S. Supreme Court?
7. If you are really from Arkansas, Louisiana, or Mississippi (and the odds are 5 to 1 that you are) can you locate the following: Durant, Bolinger Malvern, Hope, Shuqualak, Algiers, Bogalusa, Tutwiler, Tupelo, Hoxie, Piggott and Elaine?
8. Where does the Missouri River join the Mississippi and what happens?
9. What railway passenger train passes through St. Louis?
10. Who of these were St. Louisans: Nat Turner, J. Milton Turner, Bishop Henry Turner, Charles Henry Turner, Charlie Turner?
11. Was the heroine in the "St. Louis Blues" a St. Louis woman?
12. Can you name two former St. Louisans who de-

## Soldiers on Bicycles—

Talking about bicycles, well away back in 1897 a detachment of the famous 25th U. S. Infantry, stationed 2,200 miles in Missoula, Montana, pedaled all the way to St. Louis. They were equipped with their guns, kits, and camping outfits and few spare wheels and tires. St. Louis received them royally. But where did they find the roads out in that woolly West back then to ride bikes on. Well, the 25th could do anything!

## "Because I Love You"

The old Dumas Dramatic Club was the first to secure the Odeon Theatre. They gave a dashing melodrama entitled "Because I Love You." Prominent in the club were: William Officer, Julius and Oscar Ficklin, Henry McGill, Marion Brock, Racheal Ellison, Bewick Pruitt, Margaret Cannon.

## Champion Newspaper Vendor—

Back in 1900 the champion newspaper seller on St. Louis streets was a colored boy by the name of Louis Hall. He had a stand at Sixth and Olive. He had a powerful voice. He made \$100 a week, and that was some money then (and now). Hall was also a champion cakewalker, having won 286 medals and beat the celebrated national cakewalker, Dan Washington.

13. Why should you like Chicago better than St. Louis?

(See Answers on Page 72)

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"The Singer Vacuum Cleaner Is a Miracle Worker in a Home."



## World Travelers in Kind

(Continued from page 68)

Another trio of teachers selected the wide Pacific and journeyed in 1935 to Japan and China and isles of the Pacific. They were Misses Annabell Dickson, Alice McGee and L. Mae Turner (Mrs. Harold E. Young) whose terse Travelogue is included in this survey.

The most eventful stay abroad came to Phillip Jordan, who was an attache to U. S. Ambassador David Frances to Russia during the World War. He witnessed the furious days of the historic 1917 Revolution, and was aboard President Wilson's famous "Peace Conference" ship.

Then there are those St. Louisans who were not exactly travelers but were adventurers. There was young Casey Quinton (now completing his Art studies in Chicago) who ran off at a tender age and joined the 25th Infantry and saw Mexico and the Philippines.

Into the navy went Atrudeau and Rassieur Roberson and saw the world. But these are not unusual—of course not, when there were about 400 Colored St. Louisans in France with the A. E. F. Really, this going abroad is pretty commonplace if you happen around the headquarters of Tom Powell Post when the boys are reminiscing. They all talk about being furloughed in Paris. And Leo Patterson, the boxer, took a bath in the Kaiser's own imperial tub at Neuenahr on the Rhine.

Well, just for short foreign trips into Canada or Mexico or down to Cuba—Sidney R. Redmond has been up to quaint Quebec on two summers; Arthur N. Grant has spent Christmas twice in Havana, Cuba; and Ellis Outlaw lived quite some time in old Mexico as well as the Philippines.

South America has not been neglected, but almost slighted. Dr. Terry M. Hart went on his honeymoon to Rio and Buenos in 1921.

Back across the Atlantic: in a Secretarial position with the League of Nations in Switzerland the now Mrs. Symington Curtis spent three years.

In 1936 Sidney Williams of the local Urban League, spent six weeks in Soviet Russia.

And the spring of 1937 Mrs. Frank L. Williams and her daughter, Miss Frances Williams, cruised the Caribbean Seas. Another 1937 traveler was Clarence H. Wilson who furthered his music in Vienna, Austria. He spent the summer of '36 in England.

(Continued with "Travel Reminiscences" on page 73)

### To the Memory of the Founder—

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CHARLES H. ANDERSON, Manager

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## Your Theatres—

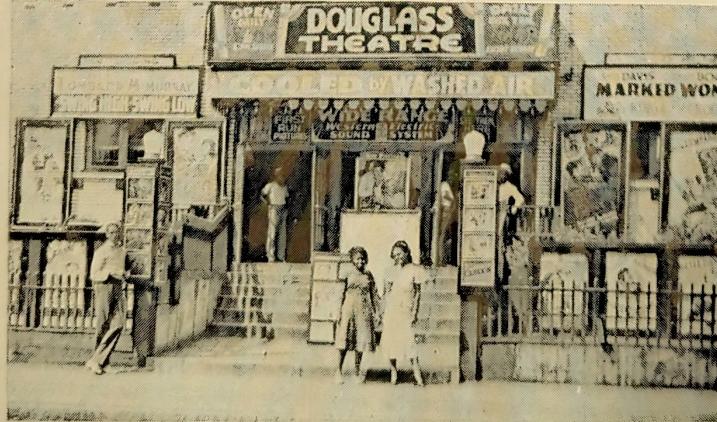
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## Chicago's First Citizen Had to Come to St. Louis

Chicago is just 100 years old. Her first settler and citizen was Jean Baptiste Point du Saible, a Negro. He built a rude cabin on the north bank of the now Chicago River, where the Wrigley Building stands. A British report of that time reads that he was "a handsome Negro, well educated."

But in 1796 St. Louis was a sizable town with a Catholic church. Point du Saible was a French Catholic, and made the long journey from his trading

post on Lake Michigan down to St. Louis to have his marriage to an Indian woman solemnized and later to have his son and daughter baptized by Father Lusson in St. Louis. The marriage of his daughter was solemnized across the river at Cahokia. Point du Saible later moved from the Chicago site and settled in St. Charles, Mo., where he is buried in the old Catholic Cemetery.

### ARRIVING DOWN-HOME—

"Slim" Conley, the undertaker, and member of Tom Powell Post, describes his birthplace down in Arkansas as follows:

"That's all right about the name, but the passenger train slows down to about 20 miles per hour when there is a passenger to get off at my home. There's two big sawdust piles along the track—one for the whites and one for the colored. If you jump right it's easy landing. But the pile for the whites is white oak sawdust, and the pile for the colored is red oak sawdust. The sheriff can tell by looking in your pants' cuffs if you broke the Jim Crow law. Well, when I first got back from the war I went down home, jumped and landed in the wrong pile, but I realized my mistake as soon as I hit that white pile and got up and caught the train—no, not the rear end Pullman, but the coach right behind the baggage car. The conductor gave me a pass on the next train back, and this time I aimed and landed in the red sawdust pile . . . ."

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ST. LOUIS, MO.  
NEWstead 0707

# The Answers

1. You are a native of the place where you were born—and you could not help that.
2. It was a celebration in 1919 for Henry Johnson, Negro soldier who was first American to win a Croix de Guerre in France. Several hundred persons turned out to see and hear a young colored impostor who was touring the country under the hero's name. Detection and arrest were made just before the program was begun.
3. Josephine Baker, who was born within a few blocks of Lincoln school on Walnut street.
4. Dr. D. W. Scott in 1900. Dr. Charles H. Phillips (Rep.) in 1912; Robert N. Owens (Farm-Labor) in 1920; Homer G. Phillips (Rep.), and George Vaughn (Rep.) in 1924; Joseph L. McLemore (Dem.) in 1928. Owens and McLemore were in the election, the others in the primaries. None were successful.
5. Remained on the Union side due largely to the Capture of Camp Jackson (now Grand and Pine) by the Federal General Nathaniel Lyons on April 10, 1861.
6. No. The U. S. Supreme Court ruled he was not a citizen and could not sue for his own freedom.
7. Durant, Miss.; Bolinger, La.; Malvern, Ark.; Hope, Ark.; Shuqualak, Miss.; Algiers, La.; Bogalusa, La.; Tutwiler, Miss.; Tupelo, Miss.; Hoxie, Ark.; Piggot, Ark.; and Elaine, Ark.
8. Seven miles above St. Louis. The clear Mississippi River water does not mix with the muddy Missouri water for some distance.
9. None! All of the 212 daily passenger trains either make-up or terminate here. No complete train passes

## 43 YEARS—

From the days of the horse-drawn "plumed hearse" in 1894 when **Anderson Russell** together with **W. C. Gordon** pioneered in the undertaking business in St. Louis . . . to the motorized morticians' service of 1937 . . .

## A. RUSSELL UNDERTAKING CO.

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Pres.-Treas. Secy.  
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"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"

LIFE - SICKNESS - ACCIDENT

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through St. Louis, which is not true of any other big city.

10. All except Nat, who was the Virginia slavery revolter and the Bishop, one of the strong men of the A. M. E. Church.
11. No. But it was the St. Louis women who worried her.
12. Mrs. Annie Malone of Poco and the late Mrs. C. J. Walker who started as a washer-woman here.
13. Why should you?

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## THIRTY YEARS

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of  
**St. Louis**

## Reminiscences of the Orient

(Continued from page 70)

China and Japan—no geographer could ever describe such a trip. Here are some of the interesting observations we saw in the Orient:

1. A sturdy steamer and six days and nights out of sight of land, then a quaint land where yellow and brown men and women rule. Chinese or Japanese servants to make one's bed, turn it down at night, wait on one's table with infallible politeness.

2. Railroads, banks, business houses, hotels flourishing and a white face very rarely seen, except in Hongkong, which is controlled by the British.

3. The Hawaiians sell the lei to make a living and only give them to particular friends.

4. To learn that the native grass skirts are worn only in an enclosed Hawaiian village where admission is charged.

5. To hear Hawaiian music played in a pineapple factory by white musicians instead of Hawaiian.

6. To learn the strangeness of being in a place where little or no English is understood. To go to the store and gesticulate for what one wants. To buy what one thinks is candy and find it to be raw fish.

7. To be lost in faraway Japan and due to inability to use its language, have difficulty in finding the way back to one's companions.

8. To walk mostly in streets in Japan instead of on sidewalks; to ride in jinrikishas, to pull off your shoes and leave them outside as you enter dwellings, to bow, grin and sip unsweetened tea with the inmates understanding only through an interpreter.

9. To learn that the Oriental is far more genteel and cultured than Americans.

10. To realize the truth of the saying, "when in Rome do as Romans do," and attend a dance in cosmopolitan Shanghai where only white males were present but most of the females were brown or yellow.

11. To learn that in Shanghai, China, there is a "China Town."

12. To find that traffic goes reverse to that in America—to the left side as in Europe.

13. To go for months and see no Negroes and then realize a real longing to see some.

14. To pinch myself as the old lady in the Mother Goose story does and say, "Is it really I?" and discover I have not been dreaming back in my St. Louis in the middle of my U. S. A.

—By L. Mae Turner (Young).



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*A Better*  
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National Hospital Association

## "Frankie and Johnnie"

(Continued from page 61)

There are many St. Louisans who remember the principals in this bit of rough-hewn drama. Only the good-looking Alice Fry has completely faded in the scarlet dusk of the years.

"Frankie and Johnny" was only one of the many local songs made up and sung by the "Bards of Chestnut Street" back in the ruddy days of St. Louis. Singers and piano players would create songs out of the events of the town and sing them for drinks and tips. "Frankie and Johnny" happened to catch the outside public ear and began to spread surreptitiously right after the World's Fair here in 1904.

A few of the verses give a flavor of the story:

*Johnny grabbed off his Stetson,  
"Oh, good Lord, Frankie,  
don't shoot!"*

*But Frankie pulled the trigger and  
the gun went root-afoot-toot.  
He was her man but she shot him  
down.*

*"Oh, my baby, kiss me, once be-  
fore I go.  
Turn me over on my right side, the  
bullet hurts me so.  
I was your man, but I done you  
wrong."*

*Johnny, he was a gambler, he  
gambled for gain;  
The very last words that Johnny  
said were, "High, low, jack  
and the game."  
He was her man but he done her  
wrong.*

*Bring on your long black coffin,  
Bring out your funeral clothes.  
Bring out Johnny's mother, to the  
church Johnny goes—but he  
done her wrong.*

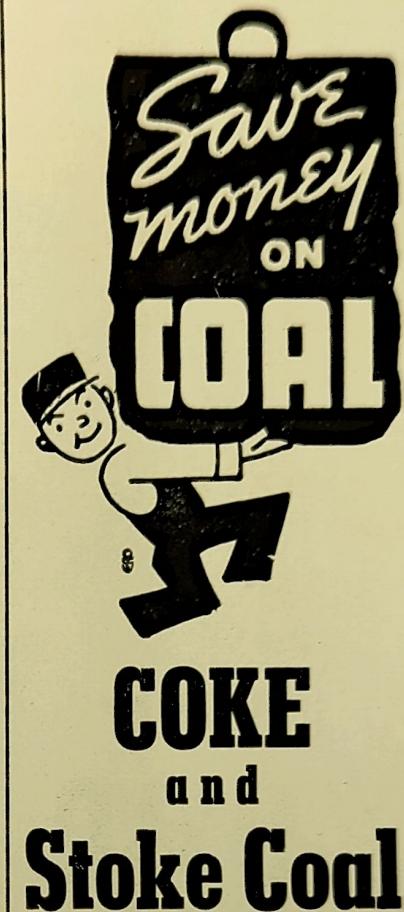
*Oh, bring on your rubber-tire  
hearse, bring on your rubber-  
tire hacks.  
They're taking Johnny to the ceme-  
tery  
But they aint a-bringing him back.*

*Eleven macks a-riding to the grave-  
yard all in a rubber-tire hack.  
Eleven macks a-riding to the grave-  
yard, but only ten a-coming  
back.*

*Frankie went to the coffin, she  
looked down on Johnny's face;  
She said, "Oh Lawd, have mercy  
on me, I wish I could take his  
place."*

*"Oh, bring a hundred police, bring  
them around right away;  
Oh, lock me in that dungeon and  
throw the key away—  
I killed my man 'cause he done me  
wrong."*

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Riverside 7780

# JUST A MINUTE BOYS — ONE AT A TIME (GOSH—THEY HARDLY EVER NOTICED ME BEFORE, I'M SURE GLAD I USED GODEFROY'S LARIEUSE ON MY HAIR )



W<sup>h</sup>erever she goes, men crowd around ... paying her compliments... begging for dates. She is easily the most popular girl in town.

And here's the funny part of it—only a few days ago there wasn't a man who wanted to take her anywhere.

But unlike women who go blindly on wondering why they can't hold their men—and why they can't get dates—she found the source of her trouble and corrected it. Men were avoiding her because of her ugly hair. Perhaps your hair has become red, grey,

streaky or off color. If it has, don't worry about it. For in just a few minutes—at home—you can color it to a lovely, even shade of black, jet black, dark, medium or light brown, with Godefroy's Larieuse. No waiting. No disappointments. Gives your hair a silky softness and lustrous sheen—hair that invites caresses.

Don't run the risk of losing your man—and don't wait—get a bottle of Godefroy's Larieuse at your dealer's TODAY. If not satisfied, your dealer will promptly refund your money.

**GODEFROY'S**

If your dealer  
does not have  
it send \$1.25  
direct to

*Larieuse*  
SAY LARRY-USE  
HAIR COLORING

**GODEFROY MFG. CO. • 3510 OLIVE ST. • ST. LOUIS, MO.**

## Men, Steel and Opportunities

(Continued from page 49)

summer than winter," he answers your comment about the intolerable heat from these open hearth furnaces. In winter the men chill off too quickly, but in summer they sweat and the change is not as great.

The incessant noise has been coming from the finishing shop where the steel castings are being relieved of fins and excess metal. The automatic chisels are battering the air like a division of machine guns. Frank Scoby of 3011 Hickory Street is foreman. He has been around since 1912. "These men are chipper," he informed. "And it takes a deal of experience to handle one of those machines." This crew was working on a row of box car trucks.

### "Scullin Mules" Okey

But the heavy duty men are not all in the departments. There is the yard gang with a colorful foreman, the Rev. J. Jackson of 719 North Twenty-second Street. They do all of the loading and unloading that is not done by the cranes. They are a powerful crew. But Reverend Jackson (who is a Baptist preacher but has no charge) did not like the term "Scullin Mules" that is frequently used. He was told that since the depression the nickname was an honor.

### Safety First Committee

One of the chief concerns of all big plants is the hazards to life and limb. At Scullin there is a Safety Committee, one for day and one for night, and these specially selected men report on any dangerous hazard or practices. They have authority to correct any dangerous condition in any department. At the weekly meetings reports and suggestions are made. The plant Superintendent, Mr. Carter Bliss, informed that the consistent good work of the colored men of the Safety Committee was an inspiration in consideration of their fellow workmen. He emphasized that this was one of the outstanding features at Scullin.

Your visit to Scullin Steel leaves you without the usual depressed feeling after visiting many big plants where the men are but a bit above robots. The workers here all seemed at ease, greeted you with a word or smile which made you feel that you were not merely a tolerated trespasser.

You depart through the big gate with a hand wave

to the gatekeeper, better understanding why Henry Ford of Detroit and Col. Harry Scullin of St. Louis bear the highest confidence of their employees.

Back in the 1880s there was a Sumner Guards as well as an Attucks Guards, both Negro units of the State militia.

●  
**YOUR SAVINGS  
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JEFFERSON  
BANK & TRUST CO.  
2337 FRANKLIN AVE.  
are protected  
by the  
FEDERAL DEPOSIT  
INSURANCE CORPORATION**  
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"Savings Accounts Are an Essential  
of Good Citizenship"

*Compliments of*

**YOUR "5 & 10" Center Stores—**

**EAST OF GRAND**

**2612 FRANKLIN AVE.**

**WEST OF GRAND**

**4119 EASTON AVE.**

**AND THE OTHER 34 WOOLWORTH STORES OF GREATER ST. LOUIS**

**F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.**

## Old St. Louis Personals

Three decades ago seen on St. Paul's Church program was a tenor soloist by the name of George L. Vaughn. He now does his soloing from the justice of peace bench.

Two prominent vocalists on the programs of the past were "Miss Beulah Patterson", soprano, and "Miss M. Louise Moseley", contralto. They are now Mrs. E. L. Harris and Mrs. E. J. Davis.

The late C. K. Robinson was one of the first race-gentlemen to own an auto in St. Louis. Other early owners were Ernest Harris, the druggist; John Hughes, the undertaker, and Majors, the inventor. And what "terrifying" experiences they had with the "infernal gasoline buggies". How the rubber-tired buggy gentry shook their heads at these men of progress.

THE SAME CONSIDERATE  
DEPENDABLE SERVICE  
INAUGURATED BY THE  
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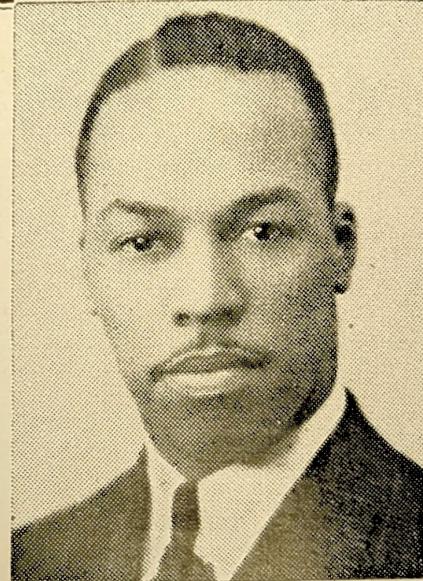
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## J. L. MARSHALL

### Mortician

Immediate Ambulance Service

2205 Missouri Avenue      East St. Louis, Ill.  
Telephones: BRidge 5206—EAst 6050

## New Fields in Employment

(Continued from page 54)

and pastries from door to door has a set competition in the neighborhood stores. And to make the problem a harder one, White Baking Company puts out not an inferior but a superior product. These boys are not selling the cheapest bread and pastries. This calls for a show of good salesmanship, because the often mistaken economy of paying the cheapest price must be overcome. Here is real pioneering. And it is a mark of progress to have quality food brought to you by these young men. The White Baking Company has added not only opportunity but prestige to the steady uphill climb for new employment outlets.

### Pevely Dairy Has Wagon Drivers and Demonstrator

The Pevely Dairy Company also has placed Colored milk wagon drivers on the routes here. There are eleven regular drivers and two relief men. Pevely's sales promotion department has a Colored woman demonstrator who calls at the homes. For years Pevely has furnished free milk and special concessions to the leading Colored charitable entertainments and affairs. With the Pevely Colored drivers on the streets, all of the Negro districts in St. Louis are predominated by Colored milk men who average a salary of \$42 a week.

### Nafziger Baking Company With "Tastee Hostesses"

Another firm that has given consideration to Colored St. Louis is the Nafziger Baking Company. It is the baker of "Tastee Bread," a leading brand. And in its program of sending young women throughout the city to introduce "Tastee Bread" to the housewives, a group of Colored girls are employed. On Saturdays, during the campaign, at the principal neighborhood grocery stores "Tastee Hostesses" are stationed to give the customers sandwiches and samples of "Tastee Bread." Colored women are hired

for these demonstrations. The Nafziger Baking Company was the first of the major baking concerns to place advertisement in the Colored newspapers. Its local management has stated that due to the successful work of the Colored demonstrators it will increase the number in the next campaign. It has six Colored men working at its plant at 4001 Cook avenue, which is the center of the West-end and Ellendale residential sections, the two largest Colored districts in St. Louis.

### Woolworth Five-and-Ten Sales Girls

Among the many Woolworth stores in St. Louis two of them are in Negro sections. Each of these stores, one at 2612 Franklin and the one at 4119 Easton, has Colored salesgirls. Five years ago when the new Franklin avenue store was opened, there was a picket demonstration for employment of Colored salesgirls. While not as many girls have been employed as was demanded, each of these stores has two.

### Great Gain in Neighborhood Stores

There are other companies in the city that have responded with new lines of employment for Negroes. The net result of the "spend where you can work" campaign is the fine show of co-operation of the above mentioned concerns and a city-wide employment of Colored porters and clerks in the Neighborhood stores. Ten years ago only a few of these stores hired Colored; now only a few don't hire Colored.

*Life* is full of risks and chances . . . PROTECT your dependents with a policy in the

## SUPREME LIBERTY Life Insurance Co.

Over 600 Employees

130,000 Persons Insured

Upward 2 Million Dollars in Assets

In 10 States . . . 27 Branch Offices



ST. LOUIS BRANCH OFFICE—11 N. Jefferson  
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**The Place to Get Your**  
**F O R D**  
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**LINCOLN-ZEPHYR**  
Also  
**USED CARS**



Convenient

to the West End, the 'Ville  
and East of Grand residents

25 Years

of Reliable and Courteous  
Service

## Sunset Auto Company

Authorized  Dealer

4035 Lindell Blvd.

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*"Deal with Your Friends"*

# KUHS BUICK COMPANY

(SINCE 1921)

## New Buicks USED CARS

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A Modern, Up-to-Date  
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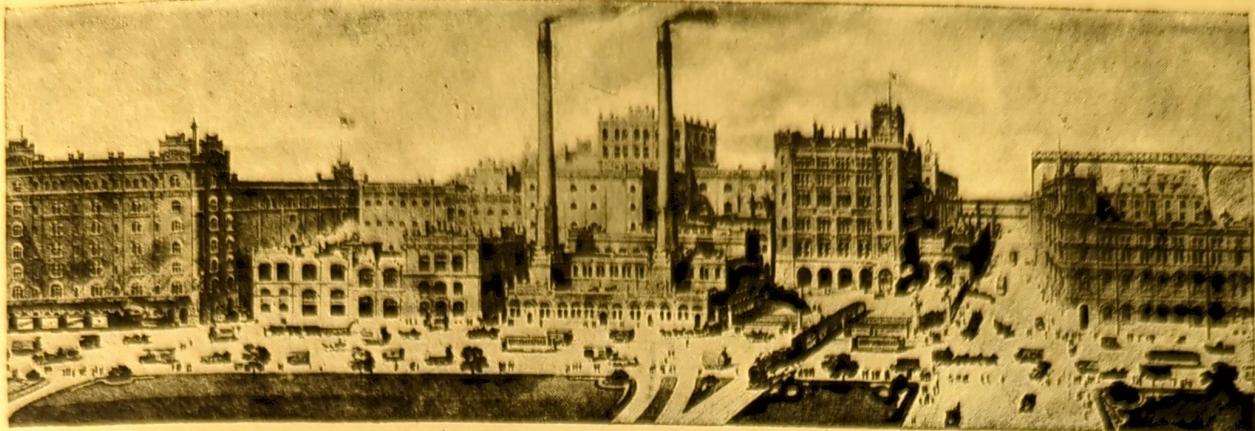
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*All of Our Used Cars Carry a Written Guarantee*

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## "IT LOOKS AS THOUGH EVERYBODY WANTS IT"

Since 1876, the ever-increasing demand for the distinctive taste and outstanding quality of BUDWEISER has forced ANHEUSER-BUSCH to expand its facilities again and again. When beer came back to America in 1933, the Home of Budweiser was the largest brewery in the world. But, it was not big enough.

In the three years ended with 1936, Anheuser-Busch spent \$7,760,000 on plant expansion and improvement. This year they are spending \$4,750,000 more for the same purpose—and additional improvements will be made in 1938.

Despite these tremendous facilities, Anheuser-Busch fell so far

behind in filling orders for BUDWEISER this year that the brewery had to ration out the King of Bottled Beer to dealers.

You, who drink BUDWEISER, will be glad to know that with all this plant expansion, the process never has been speeded up. To make BUDWEISER calls for the mellowing influence of complete ageing—and *Time* waits for no man, nor hurries for any man. Whether you drink a bottle of BUDWEISER in Hong Kong or St. Louis, the quality is always the same . . . the distinctive taste and lively bouquet are always the same . . . BUDWEISER'S offer of companionship is always the same. That's why the demand for the King of Bottled Beer is ever-increasing.

**ANHEUSER-BUSCH . . . ST. LOUIS**  
*Makers of the World Famous*

# Budweiser

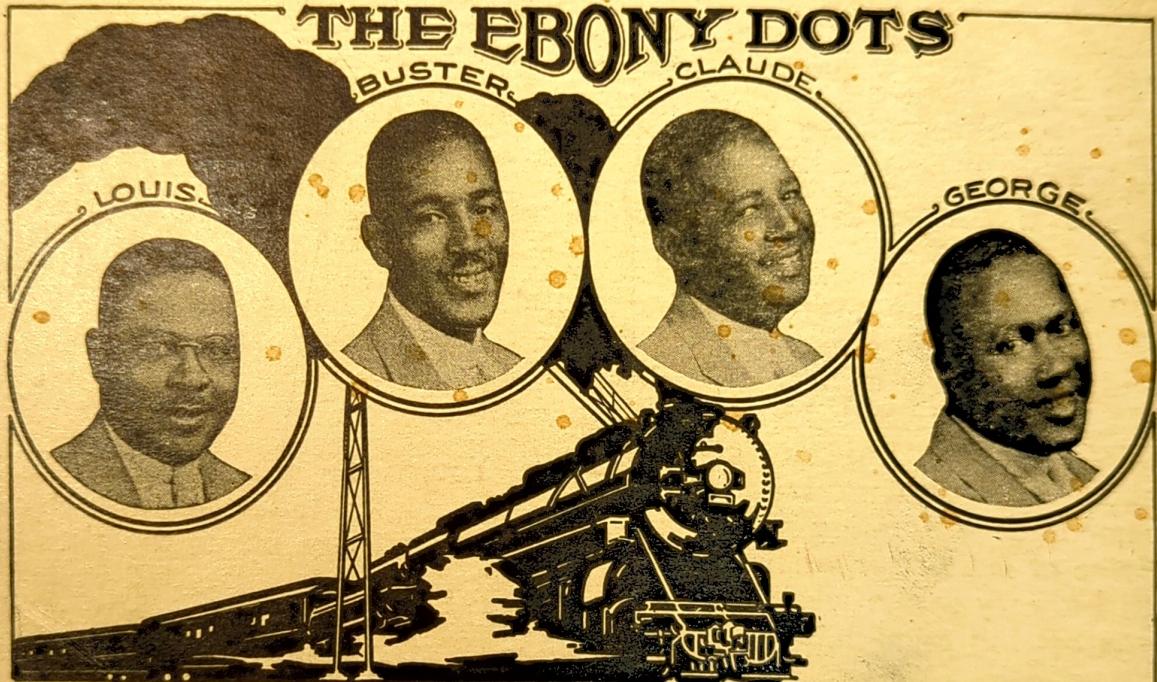
KING OF BOTTLED BEER

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"A Home Company"

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**FIRST**—to present a local radio hour for and by Colored people.

**FIRST**—to give churches and worthy institutions a co-operative entertainment program which has raised thousands of dollars each year for religious and civic purposes.

**FIRST**—in developing local talent, giving radio auditions for many young people. . . . Sponsor of The Vagabonds, four Vashon high school boys, now in nation-wide hook-up.

**FIRST**—in your home and family PROTECTION in time of sickness, injury or death.

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